

# SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY



TEN CENTS  
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BRITAIN'S BRAIN TRUST IN THE GRIM BALKAN-MEDITERRANEAN CHESS GAME: ANTHONY EDEN, LEFT, AND SIR ARCHIBALD WAVELL AND SIR H. MAITLAND WILSON OF LIBYA

IN THE days before the Nazi-Soviet "Friendship" Pact of August 1939, Berlin made no secret of the fact that her policy was to isolate and exclude Russia from the councils of Europe. At the time of Munich she would have nothing to do with the suggestion, halfheartedly pressed by Daladier and even less warmly backed by Chamberlain, that Moscow be given a seat at the conference.

Perhaps it has been less noticed, however, that since events passed from the diplomatic into the military sphere, and in spite of all the visiting back and forth between Berlin and Moscow, Germany has consistently pursued her policy of isolating Russia. In occupying Denmark she tightly closed Russia's Baltic doorway. By installing herself far up on the coast of Norway she moved her naval power to within 100 miles of Murmansk and into a position to blockade that port, which was specially developed to handle Allied supplies for Russia in the last war. Through the alliance with Japan she gained the possibility of sealing Russia's window on the Pacific, Vladivostok. Occupation of Rumania and Bulgaria brought Germany to the Black Sea, with the opportunity of placing submarines in that heretofore Russian lake.

Now it is a question of the Dardanelles, Russia's last and most important trade-way to the world. In any case Hitler is now in position to harass shipping passing through the Straits, with his bombers based 100 miles away in Bulgaria. He appears to be bent on either seizing the Straits or forcing Turkey into vassalage to the Axis. That done, Russia will have lost all chance of entering into close military co-operation with Germany's enemies, and could be forced to do virtually all her foreign trade with Germany, and accept only Germans as technical aides.

It can hardly be supposed that Stalin is unaware of this German plan. If he is going to make a stand against this German encirclement, he must do it now, by encouraging Turkey to fight for the Straits, in close association with Britain. But it is that "close association with Britain" that sticks. Here it must be realized that while Imperial Russia fought and schemed to gain control of the Straits as an opening for expansion into the Balkan and Mediterranean world, Soviet policy has been jealously directed towards keeping the Straits closed against the penetration of outside powers into the Black Sea. Will Stalin so quickly overcome his deep-rooted antipathy to seeing British warships sailing these waters

## THE FRONT PAGE

which reach far into the vitals of Russia, which once carried a British army to the Crimea, which carried British support to Stalin's White opponents in 1919, and which—so Nazi diplomacy tells him—were about to carry an Anglo-French expedition to the Caucasian oil fields a year ago?

### On Being Investigated

WHAT is it, we wonder, that constitutes being "investigated" by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police? No one connected with newspapers, Commissioner Wood assures us, has been investigated except "possibly" Mr. Binder, who is now interned. Miss Judith Robinson and Mr. Dalgleish, who are distinctly connected with newspapers, are reported by Politicus in this issue of SATURDAY NIGHT as stating that they have both been repeatedly and extensively "quizzed" by an officer of the R.C.M.P. But of course he may not have been "investigating" them; he was probably investigating somebody quite different and much more dangerous—a printer for example.

But there is no question that both Miss Robinson and Mr. Dalgleish thought that they themselves were being investigated. They may have been wrong. There may be a dossier in the R.C.M.P. files under B for Mr. Binder, but none under D for Mr. Dalgleish and none under R for Miss Robinson. On the other hand Miss Robinson and Mr. Dalgleish had some reason to suppose that it was they who were being investigated—Miss Robinson in particular. The inquiries of the officer were chiefly concerned with the literature of "Canada Calling," and "Canada Calling"—which was very unpopular with the Government—was Miss Robinson's brain-child. If the officer was investigating anything—and he was obviously investigating something, for he had a "file" which must be "completed,"—it was apparently "Canada Calling," and he couldn't investigate "Canada Calling" without investigating Miss Robinson. So Miss Robinson concluded, and we think not unnaturally, that she was being investigated. According to Commissioner Wood she was quite wrong.

Perhaps what we ought to object to in all this is not the choice by the R.C.M.P. of the

people to be "investigated," but of the people to be interrogated, and the manner of the interrogation. It is altogether too easy to use this sort of technique to terrorize people who have been legitimately critical of the Government into stopping their legitimate criticisms; and a country which tolerates that is no longer a country with a democratic government.

### The Rumor Campaign

WE HAVE a letter from a friend in California sympathizing with us for a supposed shortage of canned goods and silk stockings in Canada, and offering to bring us up some supplies of these things this summer. Reports of this kind are very widespread in the United States; some of them are disseminated quite innocently, by people who have heard them from somebody else and think them probably true, and some are spread deliberately, without any care for truth, by people who regard them as helpful to the German-inspired campaigns to keep American tourists away from Canada and to keep the United States from aiding Britain.

It is most important that Canadians, and the Canadian Government, should do nothing to aid these rumors and all that they can to correct them. Probably the best thing that the Government can do is to refrain from creating news which tends to corroborate such reports. Recent repeated official references to the possibility of gasoline rationing in Canada are the last word in unwisdom; they are calculated to do just as much harm to the tourist trade as the actual rationing itself, and until the Government is convinced that rationing is inevitable it should scrupulously refrain from any public discussion of the subject. In our opinion rationing should be very far from inevitable during the present year, since we believe it would lose us more United States exchange through curtailment of tourist traffic than it would gain through curtailment of oil imports.

### No Union Government

THE Ottawa political jigsaw puzzle is a long way from being put together in anything like a reasonable and comprehensible picture, but certain outlines are beginning to emerge. It is certainly not without significance that the Conservative party, which under Dr. Manion and Dr. Bruce has been clamoring for

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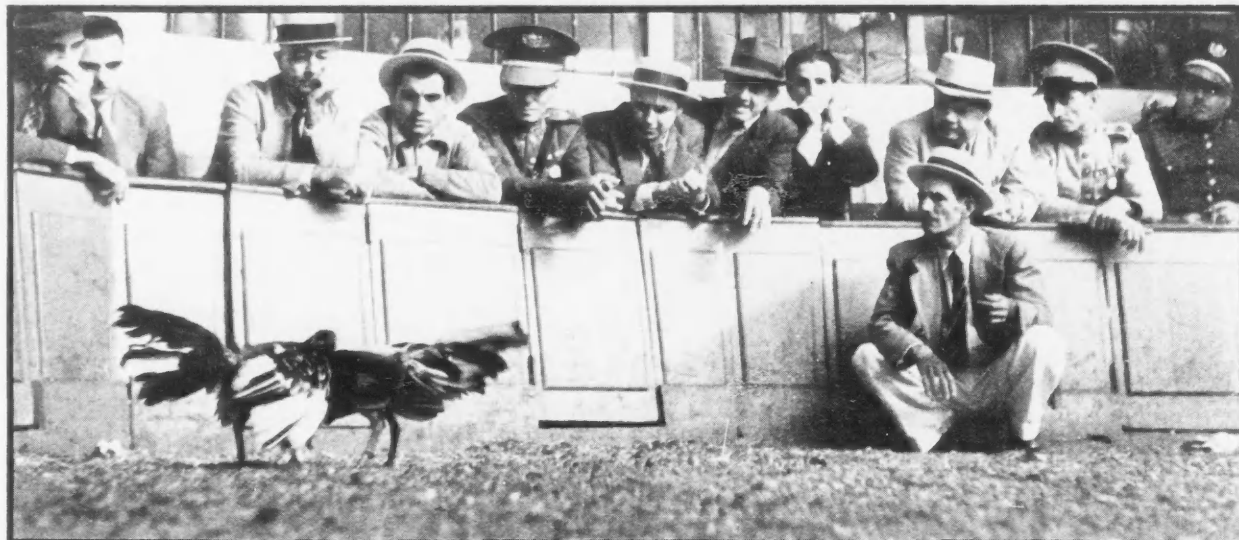




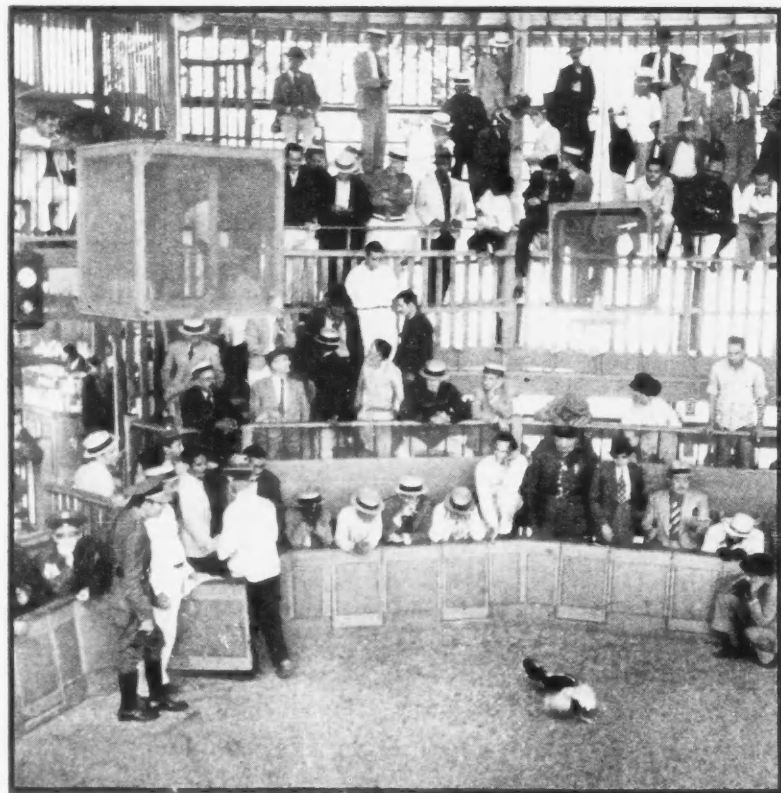
A GAME BIRD READY TO ENTER THE PIT IS EXHIBITED



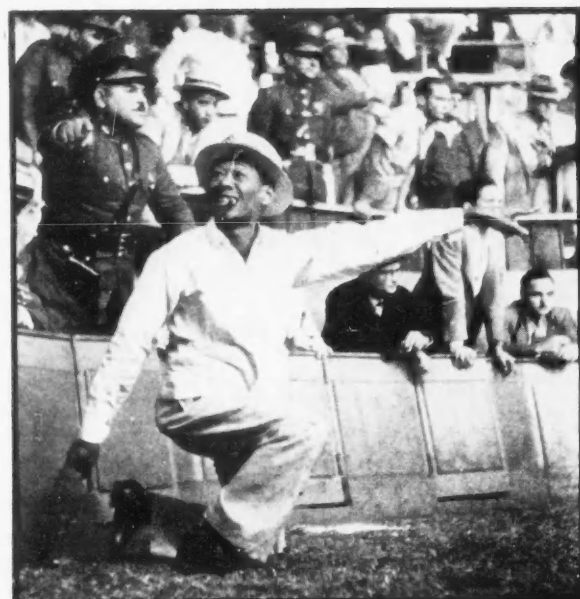
BIRD'S NATURAL SPUR IS FILED DOWN, COVERED WITH A METAL ONE



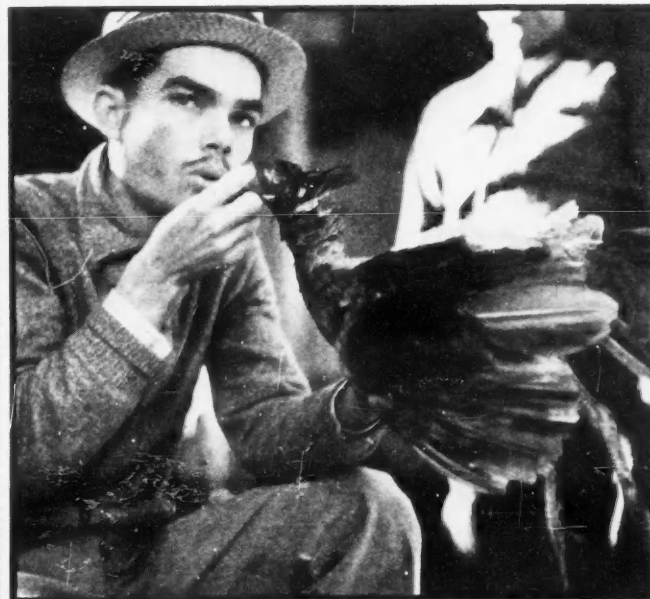
IN THE PIT ARE THE BIRDS, A REFEREE AND HANDLERS. IF A BIRD IS KNOCKED OVER, THE REFEREE COUNTS TO 10



THE PIT. OVERHEAD ARE CAGES WHICH SEPARATE BIRDS BEFORE FIGHT



BETTING SIGNAL BY ONE OF THE HANDLERS IN THE PIT



BEATEN BIRD IS REVIVED BY WATER, BREATHING DOWN ITS THROAT

## COCK FIGHT

COCK fighting is to Cubans what bull fighting is to Spaniards or a boxing match is to Canadians and Americans: a bloody, nerve-tangling duel between highly skilled and well-conditioned opponents.

The pictures on this page were taken in Havana where cock fighting is a legalized, heavy betting sport. The birds, most of them, are brought out from Spain and a good one costs as much as \$50.

Before entering the pit, a game bird has its natural spurs filed down and needle-pointed metal spurs which cost \$1 are glued and taped on. Spur experts are as important in a cock fighting pit as seconds in a boxing ring.

When the fight starts, there are the two birds' handlers and a referee in the pit. If a bird is knocked over, the referee counts 10, but most fights are to the death and that is the way bets are made. Some fights last 90 minutes.

Bets are placed all during the fight by means of an elaborate system of arm and finger manipulation, which are understood readily by habitués.

Soldiers and sailors are always plentiful at cock fights but very few women attend. The chief requirements for a cock fighting fan are that he be blood lusty, iron stomach.

# DEAR MR. EDITOR

## Democracy Can Be Big

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

THERE is one aspect of the controversy over the Rowell-Sirois Report which has not been sufficiently emphasized. The claim of the opponents to implementation that such would limit or even destroy democracy is being repeated so often that it will finally be believed by the man in the street. That the degree of democracy depends on the size of the territory governed is surely a new idea and must be indigenous to Canada. Is the Dominion Government less democratic than the provincial governments? If that were true the municipal governments would be the most democratic. They are also the most wasteful and foolish, so much so that some provinces had to establish Departments of Municipal Affairs to control them for their own good. The same relative degree of state-manship is evident between the provincial governments and the Dominion. The actions of the provincial governments in recent years would hardly convince anyone that they were better guardians of our liberties than the Dominion.

When a province cannot have its own way it blames the Dominion, and it is childish to claim that giving it more of its own way would make for peace and harmony with its neighbors. Already there are far too many irksome restraints to travel and trade between the provinces, too many differences in taxing and in minor regulations. The benefits of the national policy of the Dominion have been shared unequally by the provinces, and only the Dominion can successfully adjust these. As the national policy changes the Federal Government can change the adjustments—there would seem to be no other permanent solution.

W. T. CARRUTHERS,

Gainsborough, Sask.

## Canada's Food Policy

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

I AM in hearty accord with Mr. Somerset's article, "Canada's Dangerous Food Policy." There is something deeper than the resentment the farmers showed at the London meeting. The farmers have lost confidence in the Ottawa Department of Agriculture.

There has been a constant stream of dairy heifers going for beef, for which they bring fifteen to twenty dollars a head more than the farmer can get for dairy purposes. These would be milk cows during the season of 1941, and even if there were any disposition to replace them, it would take two years to do so.

There are no more loyal people than the farmers, but they cannot be expected to keep on producing at a loss while their industrial brothers are making a good profit. It is disheartening to see our city friends subscribing large sums to the Red Cross and buying War Savings Certificates while every member of the farmer's family is working overtime without wages—endeavoring to just live and pay the taxes.

Belmont, Ont.

E. L. SWEET.

## Inarticulate Canada

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

FOR too long the democracies have been inarticulate Canada still is.

So you said last month. It is true. No one has yet spoken for Canada; spoken the magic word that when uttered all men felt it was expressing them; struck the chord that was in every man's heart. A crisis like this should have produced the word as it did in England.

Recently we Canadians listened to the last, the twenty-fourth, of a series of broadcasts, entitled "Facing the Facts." These, of course, were Canadian facts and exceedingly momentous ones. The series opened with an American and closed with an American. Now Canada had been facing facts for a year and a half even

though not looking at them intently. Here was an effort to bring them out to conscious view. In the twenty-four essays at fact facing but one-third were by Canadians.

This is not to disparage the generous contributions made by our neighbors. Dorothy Thompson's address was priceless, so was Woolcott's, and quite aside from their interest and value it is something to know that the gifted sons and daughters of a great neighbor are standing with us. But the point does not lie there but rather here: the voice of Canada has not been heard.

And another hair from the same dog: the best poem brought to flower by the blitz came out of Detroit.

Canada still is inarticulate.

Welland, Ont. LOUIS BLAKE DUFF.

## More Regimentation

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

TO DATE we Canadians have been waging war in as democratic a way as possible. We have been urging our citizens to give freely of their time, their talents and their money. But for the most part we have left it to their individual consciences to decide whether they will accept or reject our appeals.

This method seems to have worked well. The response has been generous and is becoming more so as time goes on.

Nevertheless, disturbing questions come to mind:

Is the voluntary effort of Canadians, mighty though it is, great enough to defeat the compulsory effort of an enemy people, whose effort, glorified by their powerful propaganda machine, seems to them to be just and worthwhile?

Supposing that 75% of our people make every sacrifice asked of them, will it be enough to defeat the efforts of 100% of the enemy?

Is the lack of effort of a minority of Canadians going to nullify the efforts of the majority?

I do not know the answers to these questions. I like to think that we can defeat Hitler by our voluntary efforts. Nevertheless, I am convinced that we cannot afford to take a chance on this being enough.

I believe that I am voicing the opinion of a great many Canadians when I say: Give us more regimentation; we can take it.

Let us not, through our consideration of the rights and desires of the minorities, take a chance on losing forever, not only their rights but our own as well.

We must be sure that everyone is doing his share.

Toronto, Ont.

E. A. WATSON.

## SATURDAY NIGHT

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## THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

Union Government for more than a year, has now under Mr. Hanson proclaimed complete disbelief in that method of carrying on the business of state even during a difficult war and announced that it will continue to perform the duties of a Loyal Opposition until it is called upon by the vote of the Commons to form a Government. The significance however lies mainly in the time at which this startling change of front has taken place.

The moment chosen by Mr. Hanson for the announcement was just after a series of speeches had made it evident that the Liberal leaders were about to have difficulty in holding together what may be termed the extreme activist wing of their English-speaking supporters and the extreme moderate-belligerency wing of their French group. Mr. Hanson and his advisers have been studying what Dr. Mannon and Dr. Bruce ignored, namely the history of the Conservative party after its adventure in Union Government in 1917, an adventure which handed over the province of Quebec for a generation to the Liberals who had stayed out of the coalition. They propose, very wisely we think, to avoid any such disaster to their party during this war. The Liberals, they calculate, will be compelled within a year to resort to such drastic measures for the maintenance of Canada's military effort and will probably make such mistakes in carrying them out, that a large part of Quebec and possibly a considerable element of Labor will be dissatisfied; and the Conserva-

### A GOLDFINCH DIES

BEATING its broken wings upon the road,  
It fluttered, not a dozen yards away,  
In the vast noon of burning August day;  
Beating its wings, until the monster load  
Of the red truck bore down and senseless  
passed  
Over the moth-soft bird, the saffron breast;  
Slight claws that clung in leafage pearly and  
glazed  
With dew and rains, that balanced lightly  
pressed  
On swaying stalks; deft bill that robbed the  
rayed  
Ripe sunflower; sleek wings that glanced in  
realms  
Of sunny air, and sought out secret shade  
Hid in the arches of the full-spread elms.  
Then for the briefest space the feathers lay,  
Blowing nowhither on the dark highway.

LENORE A. PRATT.

tive party will be able to reap the fruits of this dissatisfaction without committing itself as to the particular means by which it is to be remedied.

This is sound political strategy; nor is it, in our opinion, at all inconsistent with an entire devotion to the cause of Canada, the Empire and the democratic principle in the current struggle. What would happen in the event of the Government losing control of enough of its French and other supporters to imperil its majority in the House we cannot surmise; but such an event is so near to being inconceivable that it probably does not matter. The Conservatives probably calculate that the war will come to an end in 1942, and that the Government will be compelled to hold an election, under the gravest disadvantage, soon after the troops have been returned to their homes. The Government will by that time have been forced by the pressure of Labor to move rather a long way towards the Left; and the Conservatives as champions of a moderate Rightist policy will have an excellent chance to make headway in Quebec, under new leaders who cannot be held to account for anything that happened in 1917.

### Minority Differences

IT IS probably inevitable that, in the course of a prolonged and dangerous war largely carried on at a distance from North America, any Canadian Government will find it increasingly difficult to retain the support of the members, or a considerable proportion of them, representing the French-speaking constituencies of Quebec. This does not mean that French Canada has the slightest sym-



thy with the enemy, but simply that the sense of being an alien minority, upon which the war's sacrifices are imposed by a majority of different blood and tongue and largely of different religious faith, is easily aroused and with difficulty allayed when those sacrifices begin to become really painful. There is probably little danger of the Government being compelled in this war to resort to conscription for overseas service, though it is not inconceivable; but compulsory training for home defence has already been accepted as a necessity, and is already being protested as a serious grievance by many French-Canadian writers, though not many active politicians have as yet taken up the cry. The terrific pressure of taxation, the difficulties of agriculture, and the unavoidable extension of the sphere of federal government action are other causes of grievance to which the province of Quebec is particularly susceptible; and the determination of the all-Canadian and international labor organizations to get a foothold in the territory of the Catholic unions is going to give the Government many a severe headache.

The more responsible political leaders of the province of Quebec are, we firmly believe, doing all that they can to mitigate the cleavage between that province and the rest of Canada; but in a democracy a leader cannot get too far away from the position of those whom he is trying to lead. But both leaders and followers in the other parts of Canada can help very materially, by refraining from saying anything which will exacerbate French-Canadian feelings. No more ruinous disservice can be done to Canada at this moment than by harping on the differences of faith, of language and of social and political ideal which unquestionably exist in Canada, but which can be a source of strength rather than weakness if we will only learn to treat them as the great statesmen of an earlier day taught us to treat them—with all the patience and tolerance and breadth of sympathy of which a people trained in the British tradition ought to be capable.

### Some Ontario History

IT WOULD be regrettable if the people of Ontario had to become dependent on the press of a neighboring province for information concerning the doings of their own provincial Government, but we do not think that any Ontario newspaper has cited the various statements of Mr. Mitchell Hepburn which were brought together last week by the *Winnipeg Free Press*, and invited the reader to draw the obvious conclusion from them.

On August 17, 1937, the *Toronto Star* carried a news story in which Mr. Hepburn was quoted as saying:

"I believe amendments to the British North America Act are long overdue. The Act was made for the people, not the people for the Act. I am entirely satisfied with the personnel of the (Rowell) Commission, and I think the Dominion Government is fortunate to have such men available for such an important work." A substantially similar statement appeared in the *Telegram* of the same date.

It will be noted that Mr. Hepburn expressed no surprise and no annoyance at the setting up of the Commission at this time. Nor was anybody surprised that he was not surprised and not annoyed; for the Dominion Government's intention to appoint such a Commission had been made known on February 16, 1937, and on March 9, 1937, Mr. Hepburn himself, in his budget speech as Provincial Treasurer, had referred, with neither surprise nor annoyance, to the fact that the future fiscal policy of his Government would depend to some extent "upon the findings and recommendations of the Royal Commission which is to be appointed by the Dominion Government."

But in May 1938, when the Commission arrived in Toronto, Mr. Hepburn, in the words of the *Free Press*, "had developed his grievance, and he gave full expression to it in his address to the Commission. In that address he made certain explicit statements. He said that he knew nothing of the intention of the Dominion Government to appoint such a Commission and had received this information 'at the breakfast table from a morning newspaper.' He attributed the appointment to some kind of a conspiracy between Mr. King and the three prairie premiers for the undoing of Ontario; this it will be noted was before Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Aberhart turned themselves into Siamese twins. Mr. Hepburn went on to say that he was perplexed by this appointment, but should have known something of the sort was around the corner 'from something the Prime Minister had said a year ago in the House of Commons.' But somehow, he said, he had missed that speech."

Mr. Hepburn must, we think, be congratulated on the skill with which he keeps his rather numerous functions separate. As Premier of Ontario he declares that he knew nothing of the intention of the Dominion Government to appoint a Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations until he read about the appointment (by Order-in-Council of August 14, 1937) in a morning paper. As Provincial Treasurer he is on record as anticipating, as early as March 9, 1937, the appointment of such a Commission. The matter should certainly be of as much interest to the people of Ontario as to the readers of the *Winnipeg Free Press*.

**"Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."—Winston Churchill, of Britain's air defenders.**

**You too can help by buying War Savings Certificates regularly.**

## THE PASSING SHOW

WELL, all's quiet along the Potomac this week—thank goodness.

If the Luftwaffe could have got at Washington last week-end London would have had an easier time.

Several Netherlands have been sentenced for pushing Nazi soldiers into canals. Just trying to toughen them up for the Channel swim.

### QUERULOUS QUATRAIN

Now would it be rash  
Or would it be prosperous  
To attempt a dash  
For the straits of the Bosphorus?

Mr. Hepburn is quite unpredictable, but we suspect there is some exaggeration in the story that he proposes to lend the Ontario Parliament Buildings to the Dominion and close down the Legislature.

The *Ottawa Citizen* has a language of its own. When it says "shoot" it means "vote"; when it says "Bren guns" it means "ballots"; and when it says "money" it means "I.O.U.'s".

Dried bananas are being used to supplement British rations. The Germans have long used banana oil as a steady diet.

### POEM DEDICATED TO SENATOR WHEELER

Now that we've got Lease-Lending  
We shall soon have peace pending.

Isolationism is dead in the United States, say the despatches. Except for a few isolated isolationists.

The Royal Navy is reported to have bombed and sunk an Italian ship off Chimaera; it was disguised as a merchantman. The chimerical nature of the Italian Navy is well known to us.

Mussolini is said to resent Germany's interference in Greece. Who said that misery loves company?

Writers to the *London Times* should soon begin to report the appearance of the first cuckoo this year. There is no truth in the rumor that a ray is now being used to detect the presence of these birds before they reach the shores of England.

An antiseptic snuff is being distributed in England for use in air-raid shelters; and a pinch may be taken when listening to German submarine claims.

### OCCUPATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The man who plays the violin  
Needs strong muscles in his chin;  
While bandy legs assist the fellow  
Who makes his music on the 'cello.  
Why then has niggard Fate decreed  
That he who on the piano rages  
Should lack his art's most pressing need—  
A three-foot nose to turn the pages?

Father Divine is having trouble with the courts over his debts. The poor fellow is hard hit by the excess prophets tax.

Although Hitler has ordered the Dutch hens to lay for Germany, many of the courageous little creatures refuse to bear the German yolk.

Bulgaria is likely to become a theatre of war, says a report. Greek Tragedy, or Hitler's Follies of 1941?

According to Mr. Carmichael of the Munitions Department, Canada is going to produce fourteen kinds of big guns. More competition for Mr. Hepburn.

### TWO

Dennis O'Donahue kissed and then told  
Dennis was conscienceless, fickle and bold.

Roger, who prattled of love in blank verse,  
Told without kissing—and that was much worse.

JOYCE MARSHALL



# Salonika: Mediterranean Gate to the Balkans

BY A. PRIMROSE  
C.B., M.B., F.R.C.S., LL.D.

NO. 4 Canadian General Hospital sailed from Alexandria for Salonika on November 7th, 1915. Our course lay to the north and eventually brought us among the islands of the Aegean Sea. The Dodecanese group was in evidence and such familiar ones as Rhodes and Kos were in sight during our passage. After two days we arrived at the entrance to the Gulf of Salonika about 60 miles from the town. Three miles from our destination the channel was only 3 to 5 miles in width; this entrance was closed by a boom at night so that no vessel could enter save in daylight. Beyond this the harbor opened out.

From our ship we had the town in view as it lay on comparatively low ground at the head of the harbor. Many tall graceful minarets, among the buildings, produced an effect unfamiliar to western eyes. There were high hills to the north of the town. To the right was a point of land with a fort (Little Karaburun) and near it an aerodrome. To the left was a wide plain and gentle slope leading to distant hills. This was the valley of the Vardar river. Numerous encampments were in view dotted over the plain. Had the weather been clear we could have seen Mount Olympus 60 miles to the south east.

Three days after sailing from Alexandria we landed at Salonika. It is a town of 130,000 inhabitants—our first impressions were not favorable. The streets were paved with bricks of stone with an uneven surface that, because of recent rains, was covered with mud and slime. One had to watch every step because of the constant danger of landing on one's back in the mess. The side walks were narrow and most pedestrians walked in the middle of the street.

## Travel Under Difficulties

The town was swarming with troops, British, French and Greek. Some of us proceeded in a motor car; our wheels would not grip the surface and we skidded from side to side. On one narrow street in particular the Greek Cavalry was crowded on both sides as we attempted to drive in the middle of the road. The mounted troops were assembled on the sidewalks and in doorways. We could not avoid colliding with the horses, running great danger of breaking their legs. Finally our progress was impossible until we secured some men to push and steady the car from behind. With great difficulty we finally reached the outskirts of the town and proceeded on our way toward our camping ground.

The main road to our camp was the highway to the Allied fighting front 60 miles distant. It is called locally the "Monastir Road" because it leads to the town of that name. Here we found a continuous procession of the most motley crowd imaginable with British, French and Greek troops on their way to the front while empty motor lorries and vehicles of all kinds proceeded in the opposite direction. There was a great congestion of traffic. Finally we reached the site of our camp four miles from the town. Beyond this point we could see the procession of troops winding its way up the valley toward the distant hills.

From our camping ground we could see the town in the distance and the harbor. At the moment there lay in Salonika harbor 3 British cruisers, 3 French cruisers and 1 Russian cruiser with fully a dozen transports with troops and ammunition.

We were encamped alongside an ancient Roman Road of historic interest. Down it in the fourth century Constantine passed on his way to Constantinople. St. Paul traversed the road on his journey to and from Thessalonica (the ancient name of Salonika). It is said that Xerxes mustered his armies here and in more recent times the Turkish armies marched westward along this highway. The plain upon which we were encamped was the scene of battle in the Balkan war of 1912. Running through our camp ground, and all



"The White Tower . . . was erected by the Turks . . . used as a place of execution".



"The shepherds are forbidding looking individuals (who) usually have a lad of 14 or 15 years with them".



" . . . the National monument to commemorate the taking of Salonika . . . is not impressive".



Roman triumphal arch at the Calamarian gate. "It was erected in the fourth century and is said to have commemorated the victories of the Emperor Galerius. . . . Originally there were three arches".



Minaret of St. Sophia. From the balcony near the top "the Moslem priest . . . called people to prayer".

—Photos by the Author.

about it, were the remains of the old Turkish trenches which faced the then Greek frontier prior to the occupation of Macedonia by the Greeks in 1912. Close at hand across our road are the ruins of two buildings demolished by Turkish shells.

This old Roman Road "from Rome to Philippi" has, to the south, a railway line running parallel to it beyond which is an extensive swamp which is traversed by the Vardar and the Galeka rivers on their way to the sea. Far away to the south-west on a clear day one gets a magnificent view of snow-capped Mount Olympus. It is in reality 60 miles from us but, as is usually the case when one views a high mountain across a plain, it appears much nearer.

## Forbidding Looking

Roaming over the plain are numerous herds of sheep. The shepherds are forbidding looking individuals, wearing a heavy black cloak thrown over the shoulders and carrying a long stick with a curious crook at its extremity. They usually have a lad of 14 or 15 years of age with them and two or more dogs. The dogs are large surly ferocious looking beasts. One would not like to encounter the shepherd or his dogs or the combination if trouble were brewing.

On November 18, 1915, Lord Kitchener visited Salonika. He was on H.M.S. "Dartmouth" on his way to Mudros. He received the general staff on the warship.

Some idea of the climatic condition in Salonika may be illustrated by a note in my diary of November 26, 1915 stating that on the previous night it became very cold and snow fell, the wind was high and we had a regular blizzard, so fierce at times

that it would rival in intensity the traditional storms on the prairies of Western Canada. Living as we did in bell tents without a floor we had some difficulty in maintaining comfort.

Malaria and dysentery are diseases rife in this district. An extensive swamp close to our camp, across the road, was no doubt a breeding ground for mosquitoes. The malarial parasite was found in the blood of one of our officers within three weeks of our establishing the tent hospital; the victim suffered severe chills and malaise. Every individual in the unit, both officers and men, was required to take a daily dose of quinine to prevent or minimize malarial infection.

A fairly definite idea may be obtained of the surroundings of Salonika by describing a walk taken by some of the officers from our camp. We ascended a gentle slope across the plain to the northwest. At various intervals along the road we passed through artillery camps with many guns and horses, all British. We passed through the village of Daudhabali and on up a steep hill to Akbunar, a small hamlet where the 67th field ambulance was stationed. Finally we reached a point on the far side of the range of hills through which we had been climbing. This overlooked an extensive valley beyond. About five miles across the valley were foothills and towering above these at a still greater distance the snow-capped mountains of the Bulgarian border. Through these hills flows the river Struma; it traverses the plain and opens into the Aegean Sea some thirty miles to the east of Salonika. An army from the north would naturally choose either the Vardar Valley or the Struma Valley

for an attack on Salonika. The range of hills where we stood stops abruptly about four miles to the west toward the Vardar Valley. These hills increase in height to the east toward the Struma Valley, and form a natural protection to the north of Salonika. They were strongly fortified by British artillery.

The British line extended to the east and south through Lake Langadha and a chain of small lakes all the way to the sea. The French troops were mainly in the Vardar Valley.

## Constant Air Raids

One might narrate many incidents of interest regarding the activities of our tent hospital. The entire military camp of which we formed a part was constantly being subjected to air raids. A Zeppelin bombed Salonika on February 1, 1916, with few casualties. On March 26, 1916, a French ammunition depot, two miles from our camp, was bombed and 10 tons of melonite exploded with many casualties. On May 4, 1916, at 3 a.m. a Zeppelin appeared at a height of about 8,000 feet and one mile south of our camp. It was put out of commission by shell fire from H.M.S. "Agamemnon" lying in harbor four miles away. The airship drifted toward the south and came down in a marsh 10 miles south of our camp. There the crew set her on fire. The crew was rounded up by the French patrol and brought prisoners into Salonika next morning.

I will not linger over our experiences. My main object is to describe Salonika and its surroundings and I now proceed to speak of the town itself.

Salonika is recognized as the prin-

ciple Aegean seaport of the Balkan Peninsula and the centre of the sea-borne trade of Macedonia and the greater part of Albania. It is the terminus of 4 railways. The harbor works are extensive. There is a quay 1475 feet long with a pier at either end, 656 feet long, projecting into the sea. At the west end of the sea wall is a landing stage about 50 feet square built in marble with steps known locally as the "marble steps," where, at all hours, British, French and Greek sailors from the various war ships bring their landing parties.

Beyond the Eastern end of the sea wall is the famous White Tower. It is a white circular building resembling a Martello Tower in shape but of much larger proportions. It was erected by the Turks in the fifteenth century when they had taken the city from the Venetians. They employed Venetian laborers to build it. It was formerly called the "Tower of Blood" because the Turks had used it as a place of execution of those condemned to death.

At the time of our visit the harbor presented a scene of great activity. A fleet of ships, mostly small craft, were moored "stern on" along the wall, the bow of each ship being anchored the necessary distance from the stern permitted passage to and fro. Further out in the harbor lay coasting vessels at their moorings both steam and sail. Beyond these again were the warships and hospital ships. The smaller ships seemed to be conducting a retail business from the gangplank; fruit, flour, coal, etc., could be bought. The ship's cargoes were removed on the backs of laborers and carted away on donkey carts or motor lorries.

## Monuments, Roads, Churches

On a street near the water front is a small monument to mark the place where King George I of Greece was assassinated in 1912. On the side of a one-story building nearby is a little shrine on the rough east wall. This, at the time of my visit, was decorated by a large wreath of withered flowers.

In a prominent square is the National monument to commemorate the taking of Salonika by the Greeks in 1912. It is not impressive. It does not appear to be more than 20 feet high. Its rectangular base in grey stone forms a series of steps surmounted by a square pillar that tapers to a point; from the top is an iron flagstaff with a triangular flag of sheet metal, the royal standard of Greece painted upon it.

The old Roman road of which I have spoken passes through the town from east to west. Two Roman triumphal arches existed in ancient times one at the west end, the Vardar gate and the other at the east end, the Calamarian gate. The former was demolished in 1867 to furnish material for repairing the city walls. An imperfect inscription from it is preserved in the British Museum. The other arch is still partly intact. It was erected in the fourth century and is said to have commemorated the victories of the Emperor Galerius. Originally there were three arches, the central one spanning the roadway has been destroyed. It rested on two supporting pillars 12 feet thick, which still exist. They are built of brick covered with marble. On the surface are sculptures in relief, representing activities of war. Roman soldiers advancing against their enemies, war chariots, convoys of camels and scenes of sacrifice. Curiously enough the lowermost group of figures is Egyptian. The sculptures that existed on the original surmounting arch are in the museum in Constantinople.

The churches of Salonika are of the greatest interest to the modern visitor. They were originally Christian churches but when the Turks took the city in the 15th century they converted them into mosques and added a minaret and a font for ablutions. The minarets are graceful lofty pillars, much higher than the church itself and possessing near the top a balcony with railing, from which the Moslem priest was accustomed to call the people to prayer.



Wirep



To Vie



Greco



Turke

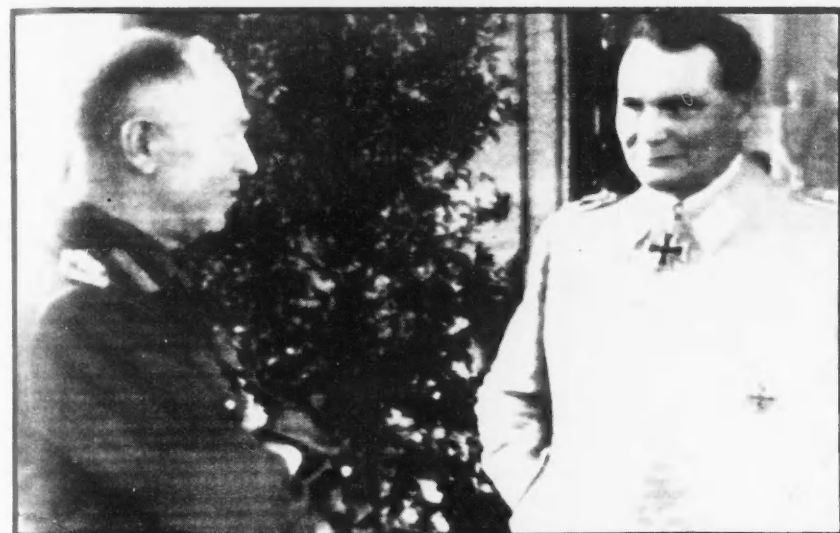


# Flame of War Creeps on the Balkan Powder Keg



Wirephotos of Nazis crossing the Danube from Rumania to Bulgaria . . .

. . . on Nazi-built pontoon bridges



To Vienna rushed Rumanian Premier Antonescu to confer with Goering

ONE thing Germany learned from the Italian fiasco in Greece: fighting Balkan troops under conditions which give foot soldiers the advantage doesn't pay dividends. That is why Germany has massed her armies in Rumania, made minute preparations—and waited for two months for ideal invasion weather. A fortnight ago she occupied Bulgaria and cast her ominous shadow across Greece. With Spring in the Balkans will come war.

To Turkey last week went Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, Sir John Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador in Moscow. Immediate results of their talk with Sukru Saracoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, was the nullification of the three-week-old Turkish-Bulgarian non-aggression pact, the snubbing of German Ambassador Franz von Papen and the strengthening of Turkey's frontier troops.

To Vienna flew Rumanian Premier Antonescu to confer with Hermann Goering on further German-Rumanian "co-operation". Intrepid Greece continued her string of victories against heavily-reinforced Italian troops in Albania. Russia massed her armies along the Black Sea but for what purpose only Stalin knew—and he wasn't telling.

Only one thing was the Balkans sure of this week: war. How the powers would line up, no one knew. Russia remained an enigma; Turkey was evidently waiting to see what aid Britain would render Greece. Yugoslavia was doomed to the Axis. The experts are guessing. But war and sport have one thing in common: no one can be farther wrong in his predictions than the expert.



Gen. List, C-in-C Nazi Balkan Armies



Greco-British forces garrison strategic Lemnos near the Dardanelles



Sir John Dill, Anthony Eden . . . and Sir Stafford Cripps talked . . .



. . . with Turkey's Sukru Saracoglu



Turkey resisted German diplomatic pressure applied by Franz von Papen, defied Nazi threats . . .



. . . warned that "2,000,000 bayonets" lined the Greco-Bulgarian-Turkish border



# But England May Come Here

BY CLARIS EDWIN SILCOX

IN A recent article in SATURDAY NIGHT, Mr. H. F. Nicholson argued that "England will not come here" and that it was a mirage to hope that after the war many of Britain's industries would find a new home in Canada. He may, perhaps, be right in his argument, although some of his assumptions may have lost their relevance for modern life. There are many other factors than those he mentions in the present and possible future situation which deserve equally careful consideration.

It must be remembered that England has always been "coming" away from her island-fortress to establish colonies and new outposts of her empire. The population of the United Kingdom today is over 40,000,000 but those who are born of the blood are to be found first in the United States, then in Canada, then in Australia, then in New Zealand, and then everywhere. It is perhaps fair to say that today more people who trace their origin to the United Kingdom live outside of the Kingdom than in it. It is hardly necessary for us to assume that this movement is to stop.

Perhaps the best approach to the question would be to analyze the subsidiary factors which have accounted for England's greatness, forgetting for the moment the irrevocable plans of God calmly enunciated by the exponents of British-Israel and even the peculiar qualities of the British character which it is perhaps too difficult for those of us who are British to evaluate with objectivity. Here are some of the factors:

1. *The climate.* The climate of the United Kingdom is profoundly influenced by the Gulf Stream in such a way that it is neither too enervating nor too exacting. Moisture makes the pasturage unique. The quality of the water seems to affect favorably the manufacture of certain fabrics. The conclusion of the war will hardly bring with it any deflection of the Gulf Stream.

## Britain's Moat

2. *The sea.* The sea is still there, and as long as it is there, Britain will qualify as a maritime power despite what happened of old to Venice, Tyre and Sidon, and Carthage. Her men have the sea in their blood. The sea means fisher-folk, and the sea means commerce, and the sea means a navy to provide security for commerce unless some international

Opposing the views recently advanced here by Mr. H. F. Nicholson, this writer asserts that a substantial movement of British industry and population to Canada may be expected after the war.

Chief reasons: Britain's position as a world creditor nation will be reduced by the war necessity of selling foreign investments and this will lessen her ability to support her present population. Increased industrial development in the British Dominions, India, South America, etc., will tend to reduce their imports from Great Britain, with the same result. The transfer of many industries to Canada would make the Empire less vulnerable. And Britain has too large a population anyway, as evidenced by the declining birth-rate.

league of nations finds the formula for the "freedom of the seas" in peace as in war. The sea also means relative security from attack, for a time, if not forever. But the moat of the sea may become less important in the future than in the past, due to aerial warfare. In the light of the battered towers of London, it is unnecessary to enlarge on that possibility.

## Food and Finances

3. *Coal and iron.* The great expansion of England in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was largely due to coal and iron. Coal, as the Welsh miners discovered, is becoming less important due to the larger use of fuel-oil in transportation and of hydro-electric power in industry. England's coal could undoubtedly be put to new and important uses, even by the economical development of electricity at the mine's mouth, and for smelting and metal work. England will probably remain an important centre of industry.

4. *Agriculture.* The exponents of P.E.P. claim that with Britain importing 50% of her foodstuffs (including tea!) the balance could be produced within the country if seven per cent of the total population were engaged in scientific agriculture and given adequate protection. It is highly probable that Britain could and will grow much more of her necessary food (our farmers had better take warning on this point) and thus become more self-contained in peacetime as in war. Even so, there are definite limits to the size of the population that can be sustained on the British Isles within the confines of a self-contained economy.

5. *Financial power.* Much of the greatness of Britain was due to her

industrial development and mastery of foreign commerce. This brought her the huge capital resources which she loaned out over the world. Before the last war, she was the world's greatest creditor nation. After that war, a new situation developed and eventually Britain had to suspend the payment of her war debts to the United States. At present, she has to conserve her foreign exchange and even perhaps to dispose of securities held abroad in order to secure goods which she must have to maintain the defence of her shores and supply her people with the necessities of life. Just what this may lead to after the war, despite the cheering word of Mr. Roosevelt's new policies, remains to be seen. If Britain has to continue to liquidate her large holdings abroad after the war to secure the materials necessary to rebuild the great areas destroyed, her financial position as a creditor nation might be more or less permanently impaired. If she became a debtor nation, it might affect her ability to maintain the present population of the United Kingdom unless she not only maintained but greatly increased (and in an increasingly competitive market) her export business. Is this extension very probable?

## More Industrialization

It is quite probable in respect to the colonies, but it is doubtful if the Dominions will be ready to see their own industrial life permanently diminished by accepting more and more British goods if to do so means to close their own factories and increase their own unemployment. Nearly all the Dominions are making great industrial developments during the war, and they will be unwilling to see all this disappear when the hostilities are over.

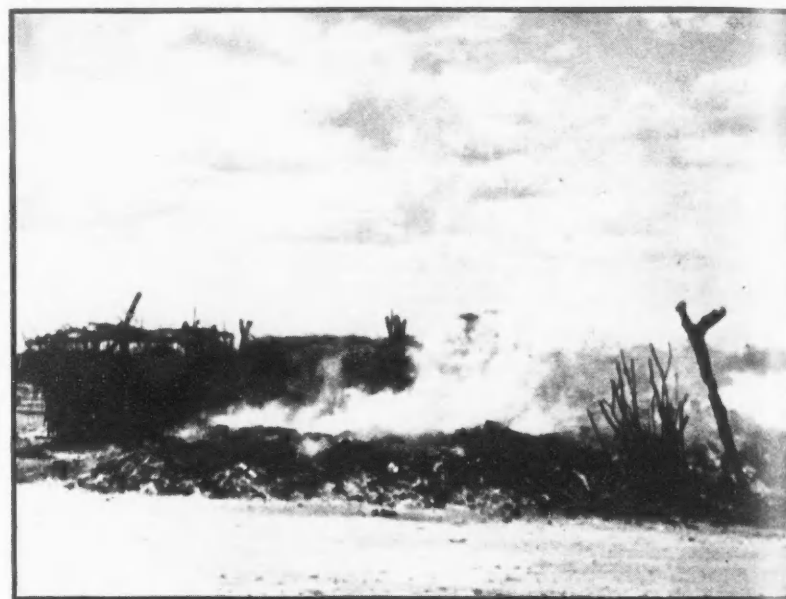
It will not be possible in respect to many European countries which long ago bought extensively from England, although England will undoubtedly issue from the war with a greatly enhanced moral prestige. For the widespread industrialization of nearly every country in Europe is inevitable, without ever larger emigration. Europe can not maintain a high standard of living for its dense population by a reversion to peasantry.

It will not be possible in respect to many American countries, for just as the United States and Canada have developed great industrial mechanisms and are seeking outlets for their tremendous capacity, so in recent years the countries of South America—or at least some of them—are becoming more and more industrialized. One cannot expect even a country like the Argentine, which boasts a capital city with a population between three and four million people, to ignore industrial development.

It will hardly be possible in respect to the Far East, since there the high industrialization of Japan is necessary if her ninety odd million people are to obtain any decent standard of life. They cannot possibly do this by merely cultivating the soil or engaging in fishing. And when they begin to behave themselves, they must inevitably increase their trade with China and other Asiatic countries. Again, India's teeming population has been rapidly increasing, and to provide a sufficient economic base for that population, more and more opportunities must



One reason for the success of the British campaign in Libya was the paralyzing blow dealt the Italian Air Force. Many Italian planes were destroyed before they could get into the air. In this picture are remnants of 87 planes which were destroyed at El Adim. Below: an Italian fort is left in smoking ruins. Early this week came reports that there were large bodies of German mechanized troops in Libya — some reports stated there were two divisions — that a counterattack might be expected.



be found for manufacturing within the Indian Empire.

It may be possible in respect to Africa, although the capacity of Africa to consume large quantities of European goods is problematical.

Generally speaking, it would seem fairly clear that there will develop in the affairs of the world a policy of industrial decentralization not unlike that which many are advocating for our cities. (The advocates of continued centralization would use much the same kind of argument that Mr. Nicholson puts forward for keeping England where she is.) Perhaps, in the world of tomorrow there will no longer be a few nations which live by importing raw materials from afar and exporting finished products. Each nation may have to limit itself for the most part to the production of those things which, both by inherent resources and available human skills, it is best adapted to produce. This will be as true of the United Kingdom as of Italy, Germany and Japan. Fundamentally, it connotes a revolution which has already taken place in economics and indicates that many countries established as colonies during the last four hundred years have now grown up.

## More Vulnerable

6. *Vulnerability.* Much of the greatness of England has been due to her comparative invulnerability, and to the fact that the sea surrounded her island-home as a moat surrounds a castle. Those who would invade her must expect to get their feet wet. But as already pointed out, air power seriously challenges the security of the sea. Unless we find in the future some way of ending the possibility of recurrent European wars, it is sensible to centre the Empire's industrial life so completely in an island which has lost a large measure of its inherent invulnerability? It is true, of course, that increased efficiency in the air may also mean less invulnerability on this hemisphere. Still, the transfer of many industries to Canada would be a most useful method of defending the empire in the future.

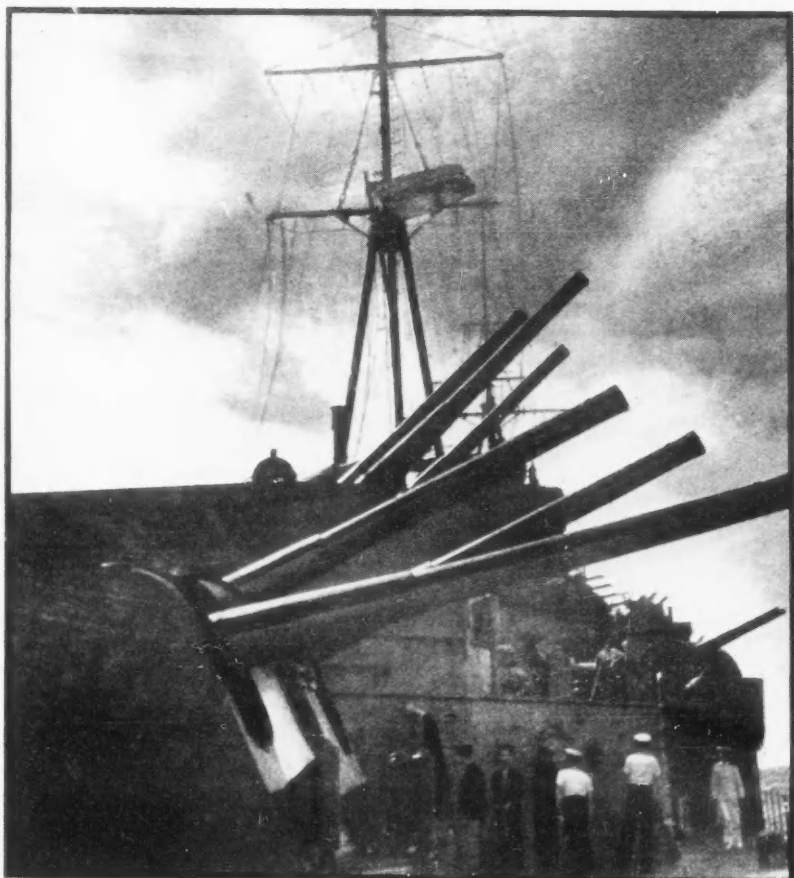
7. *The Population Question.* The ultimate determinants in international matters are social and cultural

as well as economic. Students of the population question have observed with a certain alarm the steady decline of the birth-rate in the United Kingdom, and without an extensive migration of many British people to countries with more room and more inherent resources, it is perhaps safe to say that the population of the United Kingdom has already attained its maximum, if not more than its maximum. If the British people all stay there, their population is bound to become stationary. If a considerable number migrate to newer and "emptier" countries such as Canada where food supplies are more readily accessible, there ought to be a far greater expansion of the British people generally.

## Better Distribution

While no one can envisage the world as it will be when the present war has become only a memory, it may be seriously argued that the United Kingdom would be better defended, both from an economic and a military point of view, if in the necessary reconstruction of her industrial life which must follow the dislocations and ruin of the war she transported overseas certain of her industries which could be developed as satisfactorily in Canada as in Britain, together with the people needed to operate them. Thus she would create a more stable relation between her urban and rural population and an internal economy not so dependent on the caprice of economic changes in the world at large. She would also make sure that, come what may, the strong spirit of Britain would continue to survive and expand in ever greater glory in the western world which faces at once the Atlantic and the Pacific.

The ultimate solution of the world's economic problem, if there is an "ultimate solution" is in a better redistribution of the population of the world in respect to the location of its natural resources. England may find it the best strategy to move a large section of her family to a larger house instead of adding more wings to the old home. The problem of the redistribution of the population of the world is bound to be difficult, but as Hamlet would say: "That is the question."



Guns of a British battleship on patrol are readied for action. Last week the Fleet raided German-held Lofoten Island off Narvik, Norway, sank 18,000 tons of German shipping, destroyed a whale oil plant and took 215 prisoners. Many Norwegians left with the English to join their compatriots in England who are carrying on the fight against the Nazis.



# NATIONAL AFFAIRS

## Mr. Lapointe and Those Journalists

BY POLITICUS

Toronto; *Jiskra*, published in Toronto; *Glos Pracy*, published in Toronto; *Der Weg*, published in Toronto; *Pravda*, published in Toronto; *Slobodna Misao*, published in Toronto; *Kanadsky Gudok*, published in Winnipeg.

### These Cases Are Different

But Politicus was not and is not interested in defending subversive people. The cases in which he is interested are those of two highly loyal people whose anxiety was to help in the winning of the war, but who felt that in order to attain that end it was necessary to criticize some of the actions and policies of the Government. These people do not desire publicity, but they have given Politicus permission to use their names if it should become necessary in the public interest. In view of the blanket denial by the Commissioner, Politicus believes that it has become necessary.

Miss Judith Robinson of Toronto is a daughter of the late John ("Black Jack") Robinson, for many years editor of the *Toronto Telegram*. Her father was editor of the *Telegram* during the last war, and fought as strenuously for a complete Canadian war effort as she is doing today. She has been called an "arch-Imperialist." She was a columnist for the *Toronto Globe and Mail* until, after a disagreement with the publisher, she found it impossible to continue. She is now a columnist for the *Fort Erie Times-Review* and her column is syndicated to a number of other papers. She wrote for the *old Toronto Globe* from 1930 to 1936, rising from junior reporter to editorial writer; later she was Ottawa correspondent for *SATURDAY NIGHT*; she went to the *Globe and Mail* after C. George McCullagh bought it.

Mr. Lapointe can call on Flying Officer C. George McCullagh for evidence as to her loyalty, integrity and anxiety that Britain should win the war. He will get the highest references, as he will from everyone who has any acquaintance with her.

At the week-end before August 20, 1940, Miss Robinson was called on the telephone by Constable Staylin or Staylen of the R.C.M.P. She told him she was leaving town for the week-end, but would be back the following week, and would that do? He said very politely that it would. She gave him her address in Kingston in case he wanted to get in touch with her.

### Surprise to Major Kemp

When she returned to Toronto the next week she called Major Kemp at R.C.M.P. headquarters in Toronto and reported back and ready for investigation. Major Kemp seemed surprised, and said he didn't know of any, but would inquire.

Shortly after noon the same day Oakley Dalglish, the second journalist (whose case will be dealt with later on in this article), phoned her from his home in Lorne Park, to say that Constable Staylen or Staylin had been spending the morning with him and was then on his way in to question her.

Constable Staylen (or Staylin) arrived and stayed a couple of hours questioning her. He showed her a file an inch or so thick of material he had collected. He wanted more information. He wanted the name of the printer who had printed certain handbills in connection with the "Calling Canada" campaign. Those were used to advertise the demand for tanks and the story of what had happened in connection with the refusal up to that time to manufacture tanks. She refused to give him the name of the printer; told him that she with others published the advertisements in the newspapers and the handbills and if there was anything subversive in either, the action was against Calling Canada Incorporated,

whose names had been published, and not against a printer who had merely done a piece of work for pay in the process of earning a living. The constable insisted that he must have the information to "complete" his file which he said he had been working on for three weeks or so. Miss Robinson refused to give it to him. The constable said he couldn't close the file without the printer's name and if Miss Robinson didn't give it to him it would be worse for the printer in the end because they'd get it. She suggested he see Calling Canada's lawyer as soon as he came back to town. There is no record of any call at the lawyer's office.

### The Case of Mr. Dalglish

Now as to the second journalist. As mentioned above he is Oakley Dalglish. He worked for the *Regina Star*. He managed the staff office for two years. He wrote for the *Winnipeg Free Press* from 1930 to 1934 from England. He did the same for the *Vancouver Star*. He was on the staff of the *London (Eng.) Morning Post*. He worked for the *London Sunday Express* and *Sunday Chronicle*. He was with the Dominion Press Bureau in London and Geneva. He worked for the *Toronto Globe* and the *Globe and Mail* from 1935 to 1940. From 1937 to 1940 he was assistant to the editor-in-chief of the *Globe and Mail*. From 1935 to 1937 he filed for *Barron's Financial Weekly* of New York.

On or about August 20, 1940, Constable Staylen (or Staylin) of the R.C.M.P. telephoned to the Dalglish home in Lorne Park shortly after eight o'clock in the morning. He wanted to know if he could see Dalglish if he (the constable) went out. Mrs. Dalglish said yes. He arrived in about an hour's time. He stayed until almost noon, taking coffee with Dalglish and his wife. The constable wanted to know who had done the printing for Calling Canada. Dalglish told him that he himself had ordered the posters.

The constable was determined to have the name of the printer. Dalglish told the constable to see the lawyer of Calling Canada. The constable asked concerning another newspaper man not named so far, who he was and what were his connections. The constable also read excerpts from his file in the case. The constable said he had been almost "four weeks" on the case and was anxious to get it completed and his report made. He could not "close his file" without the printer's name. He asked Dalglish to call him that day or the next. If the constable was not in the office Dalglish was to ask for a Constable Woodruff or some such name. Dalglish called that same afternoon to report. Neither constable was in.

When Dalglish returned to Lorne Park that evening Constable Staylen (or Staylin) had been calling him. Dalglish called the constable at the office and he was not in. On the following day he tried again and neither Staylen (or Staylin) or the other constable was in.

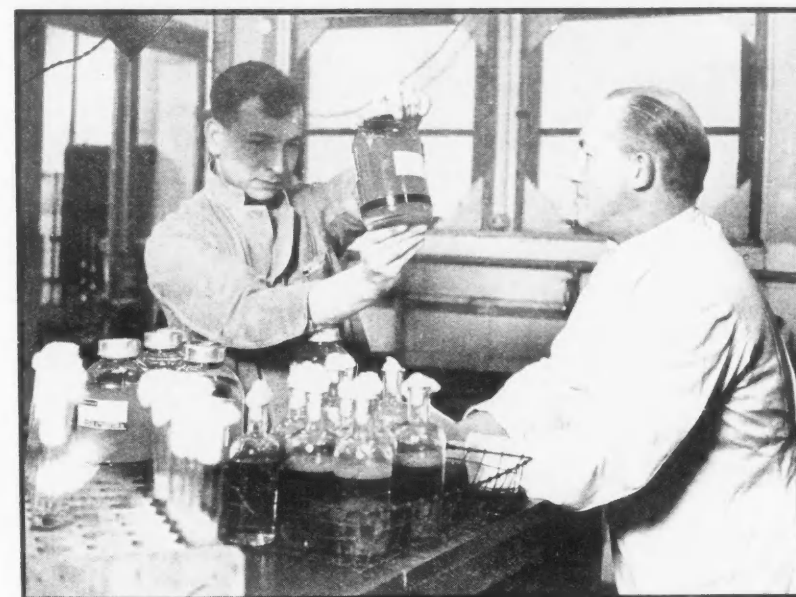
Throughout the inquiry the constable kept assuring Dalglish that no charges would be laid.

Mr. Lapointe can call on Flying Officer George McCullagh for evidence as to Dalglish's loyalty and extreme anxiety to have Britain win the war.

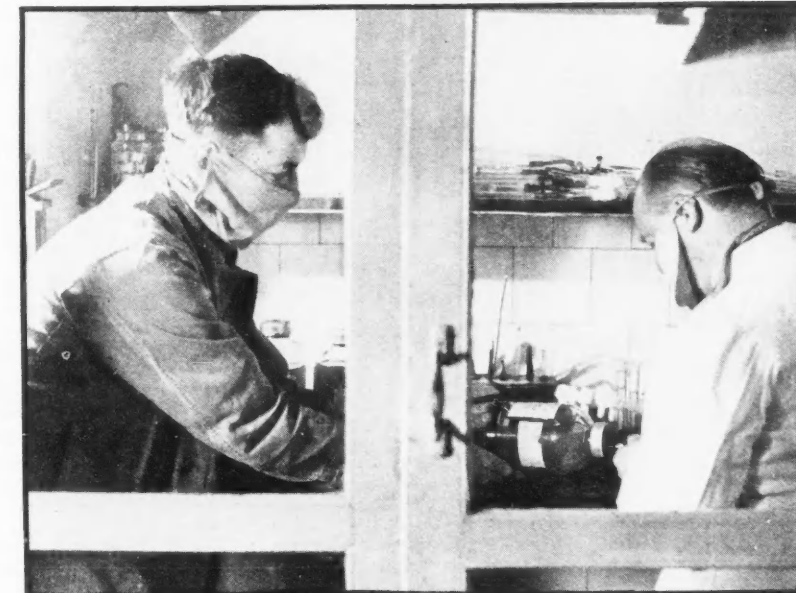
The statement of Politicus to which Mr. Lapointe entered the Commissioner's blanket denial was one relating to investigating of "newspaper people." But the charge in the article of March 1 was not confined to newspaper people. It related to the practice of investigating and preparing dossiers on "people whose sole offence is that they have criticized the Government because the war effort has not been effective enough." The next article in this series will deal with several very distinguished Canadians who have been thus "investigated."



Jars of plasma at the National Institute of Research, London.



The plasma is examined prior to being tested for sterility.



Testing in a sterile chamber.

## PLASMA

PLASMA is the fluid portion of the blood which remains after the red and white blood cells have been removed by centrifuging, very much as cream is separated from milk.

A transfusion of plasma is given in the same manner as a blood transfusion, supplementing the blood volume and relieving or preventing the shock condition of the patient.

Every bit as important as the clothing, the little luxuries, the food which are being collected at voluntary centres in the United States is the plasma which that country is sending to England. Against the time when the expected "big push" starts on England, when the casualty lists mount, it can be stored without impairing its usefulness.



A transfusion is given a patient.

IN THE article by this correspondent in *SATURDAY NIGHT* of March 1 there was a criticism of the work of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in "investigating" journalists whose loyalty and devotion to Canada and the Empire are beyond question. The article admitted that very large powers must be given to the police for the suppression of sabotage, of defeatism, and of communication to the enemy. And it continued: "The development of the work of the Force to such an extent that they investigate and collect and prepare a dossier on people whose sole offence is that they have criticized the Government because the war effort has not been effective enough, or because they criticized some of the provisions of the Defence of Canada Regulations, is too much. Politicus knows of two cases of newspaper people of the highest loyalty and integrity whom the R.C.M.P. are investigating and on whom they have a dossier. And in neither of these cases, both journalists being people whom Politicus knows well, is there the slightest doubt of their anxiety, perhaps over-anxiety, if there can be such a thing, for Britain to win this war, and of their responsibility."

On Tuesday afternoon, March 4, the Right Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, said in the House of Commons that the R.C.M.P. had asked him to answer "a certain statement" in *SATURDAY NIGHT* of March 1, and read the sentence given in italics above. He then continued: "The Commissioner tells me that he has made inquiries and is able to say that he knows of no one, male or female, connected with newspapers, whom this Force is investigating or has investigated since the outbreak of war, with the possible exception of Harry Binder, who is now serving a sentence. Why should these statements be made, creating disaffection and nervousness among the public?"

### A Wide-Spread Denial

The denial, it is obvious, covers a much wider range than the original charge. Politicus restricted his cases to persons of the highest loyalty and integrity, persons whose anxiety is to win the war. The Commissioner tells Mr. Lapointe that "he knows of no one, male or female, connected with newspapers whom this Force is investigating or has investigated since the outbreak of the war" except Mr. Binder, and he is only a "possible" exception. This is surprising. It means that the R.C.M.P. have not done any investigating even about the editors of Nazi, Fascist or Communist publications. Adrien Arcand was editor of *L'Illustration Nouvelle* of Montreal. He is now in an internment camp, where he belongs. His tie-up with Hitler has been clear for years. He remained editor of his paper for a long time and it wasn't until some eight months after the outbreak of war that he was arrested. And yet the R.C.M.P. says he wasn't investigated!

Or take the case of the Communist *Clarion* in Toronto. It was banned. Does the R.C.M.P. really mean that the editors of that daily paper were not investigated? Another most surprising case of inefficiency if they were not. The *Canadian Tribune* has been suspended. The editor of that publication is A. A. MacLeod. MacLeod is a fellow-traveller of long standing. The national chairman of the League for Peace and Democracy, that facade for the work of the agents of Soviet Russia, now declared an illegal organization, was A. A. MacLeod. Did not the R.C.M.P. have him investigated?

Did not the Force investigate the editors of these papers whose publication was prohibited by order of the Secretary of State under regulation 15 of the Defence of Canada Regulations? There are plenty of them. They include the *Clarion*, published in Toronto; *La Clarté*, published in Montreal; *Hlas L'Udu*, published in



# First-Aid Course in New Spring Wardrobes



Above, left to right:

Cape drama in dove grey flannel goes over a dressmaker suit to match. Flap pockets, box pleat in skirt front, are carefully detailed. The Robert Simpson Co.

Made in hunting pink Melton cloth, fingertip length and half-belted, this sports coat is reminiscent of pre-war hunting days. By Muriel Bellamy, London.

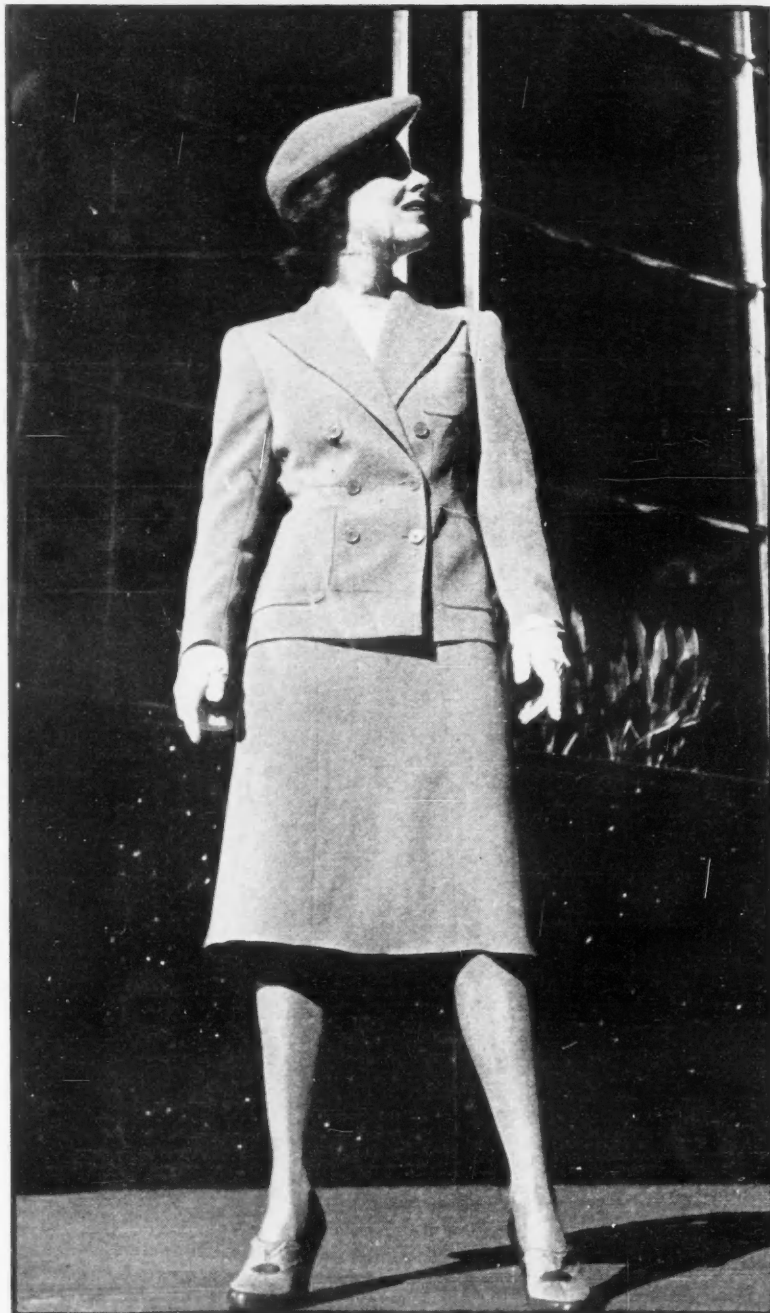
Brown stripes on beige wool are used horizontally to call attention to a notched yoke.

Below:

The double-breasted jacket of this beige whipcord London tailor-made has six buttons and the largest patch pockets. Hand-stitching outlines them, as well as revers and collar. Skirt has a tricky double pleat effect in the back. At Jaeger House.

Soft natural toned tweed from Shetlands in a coat that buttons high to the neck. Pockets are inserted in the side pleats. Muriel Bellamy, London.

A gay frock in buttercup yellow, gray, white and black print topped off with a boxed coat gathered into a shallow yoke. Breton sailor is of natural straw.



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# BOOKS ON THE WAR

## Battle for Asia and Africa

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

If that is done and "a durable front of these powers formed, if Japan is economically quarantined, if Britain holds her position in Europe, and unless the British forces in India and Malaya are far weaker than they have any reason to be, the Japanese Empire would face nothing less than

an early, catastrophic end." He thinks the Japanese victories have been entirely due to superiority of material, and is not impressed by the offensive spirit of the Japanese infantry. Japanese morale, he be-

lieves, has gotten progressively worse, and Chinese better.

This is a most interesting and thoughtful book, of which I am afraid this review gives but a poor idea.

The latest instalment of Edgar McInnis' quarterly history of the

war also devotes its most important section to Far Eastern developments, or "Japan's dogged efforts to take up the Yellow Man's Burden." ("The fact that the burden, in the shape of the Chinese Republic, showed a sad lack of appreciation, merely hardened Japanese determination".)

Contrary to her previous experiences in profiting from Europe's crises, Japan "found herself impotent during the first six months of war to draw any substantial profit" from this conflict. A victory over China appeared as far off as ever; "indeed, the Japanese military efforts showed a steadily diminishing effectiveness".

(Continued on Next Page)

THE BATTLE FOR ASIA, by Edgar Snow. Macmillan. 431 pages, maps. \$4.00.

OXFORD PERIODICAL HISTORY OF THE WAR, Sept.-Dec. 1940, by Edgar McInnis. Oxford. 84 pages, maps. 25 cents.

THE UNFINISHED WAR (Anglo-German Conflict in Africa), by E. M. Ritchie. Collins. 349 pages, maps. \$4.00.

THE ALLIAN COLONIAL EMPIRE (at the Dodecanese and Albanian), by Royal Inst. of Int. Affairs, Oxford Press. 72 pages, maps. 75c.

SOUTHERN EASTERN EUROPE. Royal Inst. of Int. Affairs. Oxford Press. 141 pages, maps and tables. \$1.50.

HE MIGHT HAVE SAVED FRANCE (Joseph Maginot), by Marguerite Joseph Maginot. McClelland and Stewart. 310 pages. \$4.00.

THE value of a book, as of most things, is doubled if it comes times to hand. Certainly Edgar Snow's omnibus on the China War, his own experiences with the Chinese armies on many fronts, and the social forces at work in the Far East come pat to the moment. It has been handsomely produced by Random House, perhaps too handsomely, for its price is going to be found prohibitive by many who would enjoy reading it. Considering the immense amount and the variety of his material, I think Mr. Snow has done a very good job in putting it together. But *The Battle for Asia* seems something of a misnomer for a volume whose main burden is the social evolution of China, and which is concerned about nine-tenths with the Sino-Japanese struggle.

Snow, who will be remembered for his *Red Star Over China*, has his own angle of view. He is wholeheartedly anti-imperialist, and condemns all imperialism alike, British, French, Dutch, Japanese and American. In a brief interlude he heartily damns British rule in India, as is a popular custom among American journalists. He sees the present world war as one between "ruler" peoples fighting each other for control of subject peoples. Yet he "completely supports the English people in their struggle for freedom." This contradiction he resolves by stating that Britain and the democratic dominions are not the same thing as Britain the colonial power. What Britain needs to do to bolster her name and political position is promise a war Indian and Burmese independence and immediately begin a program for compulsory education for rapid democratic self-government in the backward colonies under a federation of the democratic states of the world.

But to come back to China. Mr. Snow has spent a great deal of time among the Chinese Communists, and there is more about them in this book. But he is no bigoted Marxist, but rather an advanced liberal. He speaks of "giving modified capitalism extension of life," and finds great hope in the industrial cooperation which are springing up throughout Free China (under the leadership of a New Zealander, Rewi Alley). There were 2300 of these village industries last October; the goal is 30,000 "and when we reach the Japanese will then take the places back home and begin occupying China again."

Mr. Snow damns the Kuomintang and is not uncritical of Chiang Kai-shek. Yet he doesn't attempt to deny that he is the leader of China today, and finds he "has more of tenacity, decision, ruthlessness, energy, ambition, initiative and deep love of power than the average man of any race." "He is not an intellectual, but a man of action." "Perhaps," the author philosophizes, "no leader can be greater than the totality of his times."

Considering the great social headway being made in China, Snow thinks it may outbalance the material damage of the conflict. Though no pacifist would ever admit it, there really are "progressive" wars. He would passionately like to see Britain and America adopt a progressive attitude towards China, relinquish their special privileges and negotiate an alliance on equal terms.



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couldn't make better soup herself! It's downright nutritious, too—a rich, invigorating beef stock crammed with fifteen luscious garden vegetables. Then, it's easy to fix, and so substantial in itself, that many a satisfying meal can be built around it on short notice. Why not try one of the menus below?

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Chopped Egg, Bacon and  
Lettuce Sandwiches  
Baked Apple  
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### SUPPER FOR THE FAMILY

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Link Sausages with Glazed Apple Rings  
Hearts of Lettuce with French Dressing  
Fresh Fruit Compote  
Coffee or Tea

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Grapefruit and Avocado Salad  
Lemon Meringue Pie  
Coffee or Tea



**Campbell's VEGETABLE SOUP**

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With Campbell's help  
And mighty strokes,  
I fell the toughest  
Giant oaks!



MADE IN CAMPBELL'S MODERN KITCHENS AT NEW TORONTO, ONTARIO



(Continued from Preceding Page)

It was not surprising, therefore, that Japan began to look about for easier and more profitable conquests. The navy, which had never shown much enthusiasm for the unremunerative struggle on the Chinese mainland, "pointed to the easy road that led to the rich prizes of the South Seas." Followed agreements with Russia on the Mongolian frontier, with Britain on Tientsin and the Burma Road traffic, and the alliance with Hitler, who had previously made it plain that he hadn't gone to the trouble of conquering Holland and France for Japan to grab their Eastern colonies

without giving anything in return. "The essential object of the alliance was to limit the scope of the war by raising a menace which would deter the United States from active or even indirect intervention." And if it seemed that Japan had "taken upon herself a disproportionate burden of the consequences", should that purpose fail, at least the returns were

immediate and the prospects considerable, while it was rumored that Hitler had threatened the alternative of a compromise peace which would free Britain for action in the Far East. Too, German diplomatic pressure would keep Russia from making trouble while Japan was engaged in her southward advance.

But the German-Japanese calcula-

tions went badly wrong, and the real effect of the alliance was to reveal to the Americans "how fundamentally the outcome of the European conflict was bound up with American survival". The development of American interventionist opinion is thereupon treated. And of course there is also a strong section on the air war over Britain from September

to December, and adequate treatment of the Greek and Libyan campaigns. The work is fully up to the high standard set in previous instalments.

AT A moment when a German Army is again reported to have set foot in Africa (Libya), a discussion of the Anglo-German colonial struggle of the past half-century is not untimely. The author of *The Unfinished War* has 25 years' experience of Africa, was a correspondent with the South African army operating against the German colonies in the last war, and has commanded flying columns himself in East Africa, Abyssinia and Italian Somaliland.

He presents a moderate picture of German colonial rule, admitting that though she made some mistakes, Germany also had some great achievements to show. Nevertheless, he is uncompromising in asserting that these former African possessions must not be returned to Germany. It strikes him forcibly that, although other of her colonies were more valuable, Germany has always concentrated on regaining those in Africa. He concludes that the Germans appreciate, better than the British, the supreme importance of Africa to the security of the British Empire. This is again "what it was before the construction of the Suez Canal, for... the Mediterranean has ceased to be a wholly safe route to India". An enemy installed on the coasts of Africa would also jeopardize British communications with Australia and New Zealand, by both the Cape and the Panama routes. Britain (and the British in Africa) "holds the former German colonies by the absolute and valid title of conquest", and should inform the whole world without delay that they are her absolute possessions.

Mr. Ritchie goes a long way back in launching his story of Africa, but he doesn't go very far ahead. Before this war began the most enlightened British colonial opinion was moving steadily towards the ideal of international control and the "open door" for the whole of colonial Africa, and such a project is bound to be much discussed at, or after, the peace, to spike once and for all the "Have" and "Have-not" incitation to war.

"THE Italian Colonial Empire" a 72-page brochure bearing the stamp of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, brings the most up-to-date information and map of the Italian dependencies in Africa, as well as Albania and the Dodecanese. Of the latter it is Leros which is the most heavily fortified and has the best naval and air bases. Eighty per cent. of the islands' 135,000 population is of Greek origin, ten per cent. Turkish, and ten per cent. Italian.

*South-Eastern Europe* is a similar booklet about the Balkan States (though including Hungary at one end and Turkey at the other), which must prove invaluable to anyone who wants the latest and most exact information about this territory. It contains a simply immense amount of detail on the topography, and communications, racial and political questions and economy of the region, and the German drive for domination. One interesting table lists the commercial fleets on the Danube in the spring of 1940. The total oil tanker capacity is given as 1,580 million barrels. Since only some five round trips can be made in a year to Regensburg, the German terminus, the carrying capacity works out at about 7 million barrels, or one million tons per year. This is no more than one-sixth of the Roumanian production. It is stated, however, that the Germans are converting more barges for oil transport.

I SHOULD have nominated for the "Forgotten Man of 1941" André Maginot, yet here is a book about him, by his sister. Moreover, it has very, very little to do with the fortifications which are all that the name means to the outside world, but is a story of his career as a soldier and politician. It is attractively written, and excellently translated into English idiom, and of course can't help but contribute its bit towards a knowledge of France, yet it does seem a curious venture at this time.

## BOOKS ON THE WAR



**W**e have opened the gates of the sea. We have given you the keys of the world. The little spot ye stand on has become the centre of the earth. From this day forward the British merchant can rove whither he will and no man shall say him nay. Our labour is done. Yours is to begin. Men pass away, but the people abide. See that ye hold fast the heritage we leave you. Yea, and teach your children its value, that never in the coming centuries their hearts may fail them or their hands grow weak. Hitherto we have been too much afraid. Henceforth we will fear only God."—A message from Sir Francis Drake to Queen Elizabeth after he had completed his historic voyage around the world.

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Complete with hip-length jacket, this suit-dress in a whirligig rayon print is a type that endears itself to Canadians.

Suit at upper right and two lower dresses are available at leading stores. Photographs of this three are courtesy Court-auld's.





EVER see a cream separator work? You put the milk in, spin the bowl, and centrifugal force parts the cream quickly. There is skim-milk left, plus a little froth. Now eminent geologists tell us that much the same thing happened to our earth, millions of years ago. Valuable metals the cream all stayed inside our globe, miles below the surface. Our greatest mines, like Sudbury and Trail and Flin Flon, are only specks of froth!

This new geological theory is not hard to understand. But it does require a vivid imagination. It begins away back in the earth's pre-natal

# THE SCIENCE FRONT

## Tsk, tsk... Sudbury is Only Froth!

BY H. DYSON CARTER

Genesis! the earth was as hot as the sun now is. About 6000 degrees Centigrade. At such heat, the chemical elements could not unite to form compounds. They just sat around in their atomic underwear waiting for a cool breeze to spring up. Even stuff like iron and carbon was gaseous. And because the earth was a flaming hot ball spinning like the bowl of a cream separator, centrifugal force began separating those chemical elements. The heavier ones gravitated towards the centre. The lighter ones came out.

### How Did the Ore Get There?

A billion years or so later, things had cooled. Some elements went from gas to liquid, then to solid form. But if this had been all, we wouldn't be here to talk about it. Phosphorus and other light elements would have covered the earth's surface with a death dealing blanket. Happily, chemical processes took a hand. Even before the elements changed from gas to liquid, they started to form compounds. To cut a billion-year story short, all today's familiar substances were produced by the elements reacting with one another.

But there was one remarkable feature about this stupendous production program. Chemists can tell which compounds formed first, as the earth cooled. We find that copper formed copper oxide (the beginning of copper ores) only after hydrogen and oxygen got together to form water. In other words, liquid copper was still slopping around inside the earth the first time the rains came. All this copper was far inside the red hot bowels of the earth.

Maybe this sounds tame. But ask yourself a question. How did the ore in our copper mines get where it is today?

This is where Dr. Charles H. White, famed geologist and supporter of the new theory, comes in. He makes old-school rock men purple with indignation. Doc White says he knows how the copper got there. More, he says the world's mines are silly geological jokes. According to White, unimaginable quantities of the metals are waiting for us a few miles downstairs. And the professor is pretty sure he knows where to start digging.

### Descartes Was Right

To see the amazing picture White has drawn, we should first look at the generally accepted theory of a copper mine's history. Briefly, the conventional hazy idea is that copper ore somehow got mixed in with the "magma," or lava rock, and just happened to get stuck when the earth's molten surface cooled to a solid crust. Of course, aeons of chemical action by air and water changed the ore greatly. Any copper resting in high places gradually was dissolved and washed downhill by rain. How come we find rich copper ore occurring only in limited areas, where the big mines are? Geologists say that copper solutions, washed from all directions, came into contact with certain chemically active rocks and were "precipitated," or dumped. Chemists agree that this could happen. But Dr. White says it didn't.

To start with, he goes back 300 years to Descartes. That philosopher-scientist compared copper mines to dead volcanoes. If lava can be spouted up from the earth's hot innards, why not a river of molten metal? For three centuries Descartes' theory lay on the shelf. Now comes White. Says he, "Descartes was right. There was never any appreciable quantity of copper in the earth's crust when it cooled. Just a little coppery froth left over from the billion years or so of spinning. During that time, liquid copper all stayed deep inside. Long after the earth's

surface went solid, this molten copper worked its way out through cracks. Only in a very few spots did a little copper get to the top. These spots are our copper mines."

Doc White, and others who back him up, have a mass of proofs. We can't examine all the evidence. But here are a few clear-cut arguments. First, all copper ore bodies are associated with faults, fractures, fissures or sheared zones. This means that the molten copper got out only when and where the hard crust was broken by upheavals. Second, copper ores were deposited in "recent" times, after periods of violent earthquakes. (Chemists and geologists combine to provide that clue). Third, many chemical facts prove that copper must have come up from great depths.

### Need Deep Mining

This latter point has been the subject of extremely careful study. Copper mines were millions of years getting born, and rock-chemists are able to reconstruct the birth process. Copper and sulphur, they say, rose together from the interior furnace. As the slow moving fountain invaded the earth's outer rocky skin, chemical action took place. Much heat was developed. The region around Sudbury must have steamed as though Hell itself were leaking. But when things cooled down, chemical processes went into reverse. By the action of air and water, copper ores as we know them were at last formed.

The supporters of this theory not only have logic on their side, but also can point out the great "basic dikes" in the earth—the ancient "pipes" by which the molten copper flowed up through the rock magma when it was fractured by quakes.

So much for argument. What does Dr. White's prehistorical preview

mean to us? Just this. In all the known copper ore bodies, the reserve of this metal is a hundred million tons. The earth's copper "froth," scattered everywhere in amounts too small for profitable mining, totals two hundred trillion tons! And it is this incredible quantity which White dismisses as so much geological foam. The real copper cream is deep down.

All humanity has to do now is devise a new system of deep mining. Those old "basic dikes" will have to be opened up. Some kind of mechanical weasel will have to burrow miles down, chasing the copper into its main hole. If we could even get hold of one whisker of that copper, all our present ideas about metal mines would be a broker's joke. Because copper ore bodies as we know them are nothing but a mere whiff of scent from the gigantic metal masses hibernating far underground.

What about nickel? Platinum and gold? Uranium and radium for eternal free power! Dr. White points out that not all metals behaved like copper. But with the dry conservatism of the typical scientist, this geologist contents himself with an ironic smile for man's stupidity. In spite of all the energy and intelligence we have expended in conquering the sea and air, we haven't done more than scrape the dust under our feet. Deep under lie stores of metal enough to last for ever and ever.



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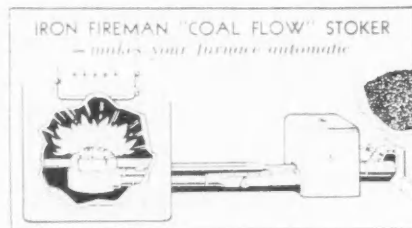
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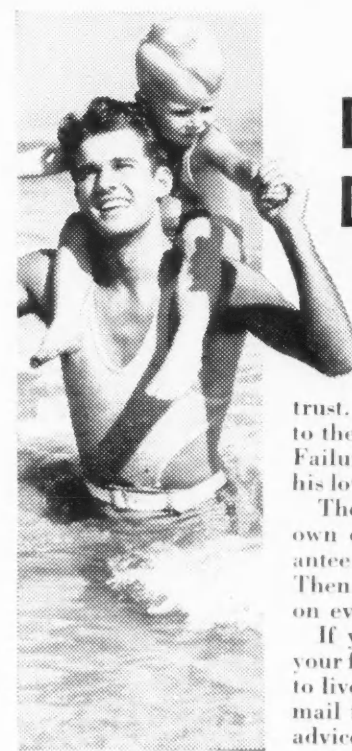
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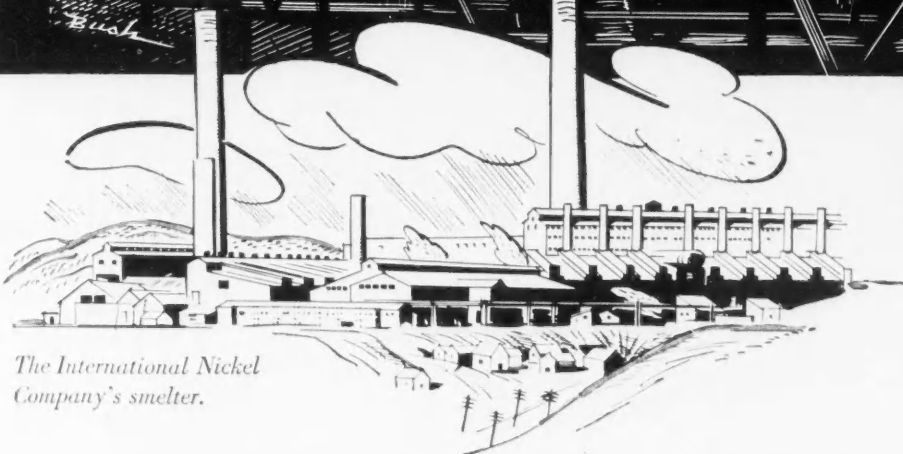
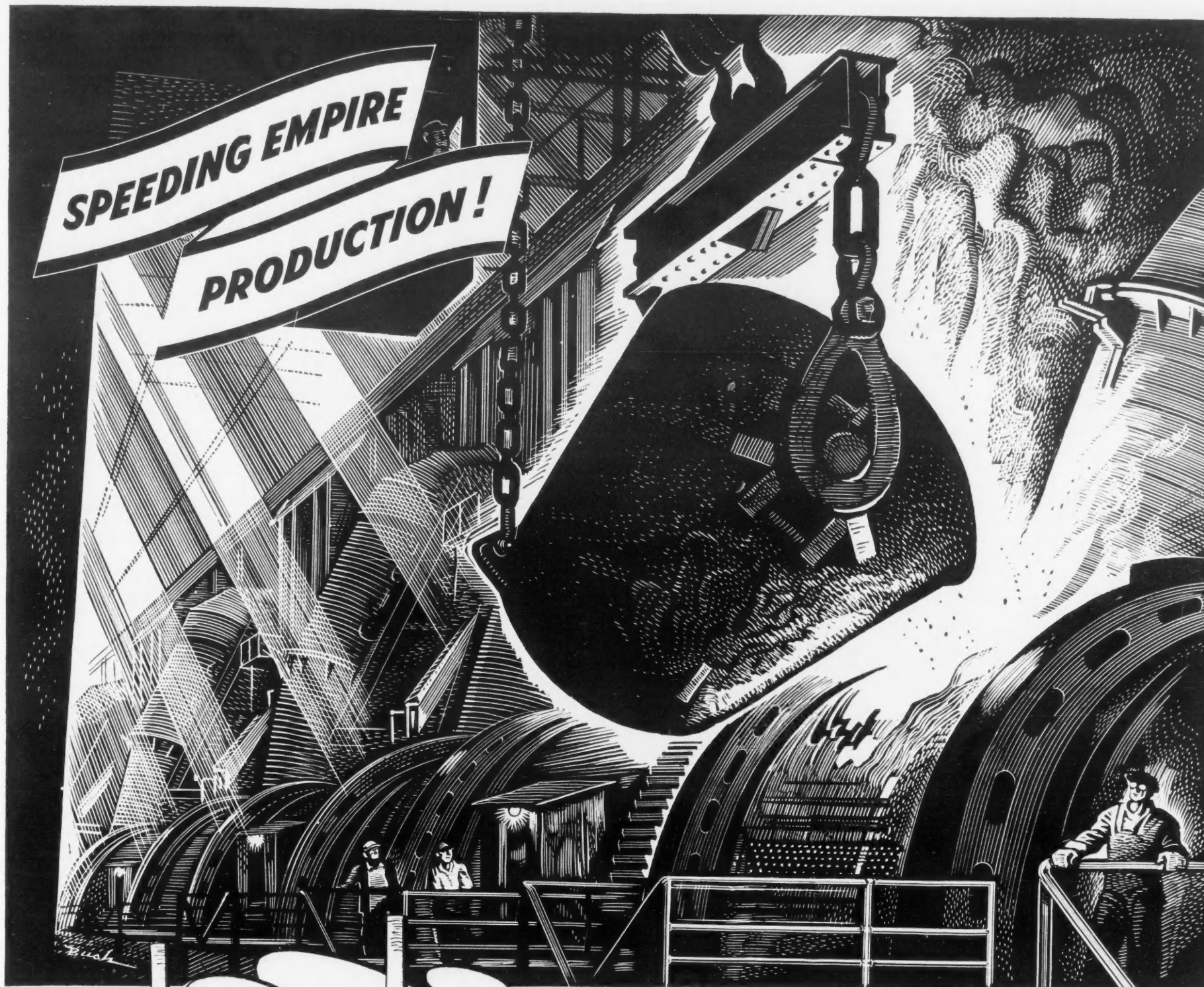
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# THE HITLER WAR

## Hitler in the Mediterranean

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

HITLER has moved an army to within 90 miles of the Dardanelles. He has put planes into the Dodecanese. He threatens to subjugate Greece. He has sent armored forces and planes to Libya, and massed a powerful air corps and several divisions of troops in Sicily. And there is word of a growing number of German "technicians" in French North Africa.

Are all these efforts only intended to make up for Italy's failure and tie down as much British strength as possible in the Mediterranean area while Hitler carries out his great assault on the British Isles and on British shipping in the Atlantic? Is the well-advertised German activity in the Balkans only a diversion to restore the lost element

of surprise to the Fuehrer's plans for invading Britain? Is it mainly a defensive move forced on him by the presence of a large, victorious, and now unoccupied British Army in the Near East, and of the R.A.F. in Greece?

Is its main purpose to complete the isolation of Russia by closing the last route by which she could be supplied should she decide to fight against her encirclement by Germany and Japan? Or are we watching the beginning of a grandiose Hitlerian march to "the shores of the Caspian and the gates of India," several times referred to by Winston Churchill as a possible development of the war?

### The Argument For It

The argument for the latter course might be expressed somewhat as follows: Last fall's experience proved to Hitler and his military advisers the difficulty, if not impossibility, of invading Britain without control of the air and sea about the Isles, and in face of the watchful pounding of the invasion ports by the R.A.F. He must, however, continue to hit at Britain directly in some manner. Therefore he will maintain the air war against her plant factories and aerodromes, with occasional savage blows at London, while concentrating particularly on a submarine and bombing campaign against her shipping and ports. This plan will hold down Britain's air

strength and check the flow of American supplies without bringing the United States into the war as a belligerent.

Meantime, Hitler has large land forces which must be kept busy and given fresh victories, for their own sake and for the sake of morale at home. So he will turn from the political centre of the Empire, in the British Isles, to smash at the strategic centre, around Suez. And he will seek out and destroy Wavell's Army, the experienced core of the new army Britain is forming against him. By breaking Britain's power and prestige in the Near East he will swing the whole Moslem world to his side. This will have a decisive influence in bringing French North Africa into line.

By spreading his conquests over Europe and the Mediterranean region he will make his position appear that much more impregnable and discourage the United States from believing that the Continent can ever be reconquered by Britain alone, and of course the use of American soldiers for the job is out of the question—and so improve his bargaining power for a negotiated peace.

On the economic side, North Africa and the Levant would be opened to German trade. Above all, there would be the oil of Mesopotamia and Persia, and for all we know this may be a compelling motive behind present German strategy. We counted too much on a German oil shortage during the first winter of war; perhaps we count too little on one now.

### The Argument Against It

Taking up the other side of the argument, however, we find a good many reasons for believing that Hitler has not embarked on a big eastern campaign, and more for believing that, if he has, he is making a great mistake and can be successfully checked. The particular reason that I can't get over is: why should Hitler go looking for a fight with our Army of the Middle East, when it would surely be to our advantage if we could use this force against Germany, instead of having it stand idle, as it soon may do? It ought to be Hitler's aim to prevent this army from getting at him, and that, I think, is the primary purpose of his Balkan moves.

Then, a large-scale diversion of force from the Battle of Britain would seem to run contradictory to the first and most cherished principle of Prussian strategy: maximum concentration of effort at the decisive point. The region around Suez may be the strategic centre of the Empire—it is not merely by accident that the "Imperial Army" is gathered together there but even supposing that Hitler could wrest it from us, it is not the routes which pass Suez but the Atlantic routes to Britain which must prove decisive in her survival.

To go further and suppose that Hitler could seize India even that wouldn't prove decisive. India is making a sizable contribution to the Empire war effort, including most kinds of ammunition used by our Middle Eastern forces, and altogether 40,000 out of the 70,000 different items in the equipment of a modern army. But it is not the strength which Britain is drawing from India that Hitler has to cut off. His battle is essentially against the Atlantic world.

It is very hard to see how he could justify such an eastern adventure when he ought to be striking with all his force against the centre and main base of British air and sea power, before American aid builds up to decisive proportions. There is no use in saying that it wouldn't be a diversion of force for him, since he has large land armies doing nothing and ample stocks of tanks and shells. He would have to cover all his ventures adequately with air

power, and would be spreading this out all the way from Bordeaux to Basra and from Narvik to Tripoli. It would seem, in face of the evidence that the R.A.F. has continued to grow steadily in spite of the Luftwaffe's greatest efforts, and in view of Germany's inability to interfere with American plane production or stop American bombers from being delivered by air to Britain, that Hitler must hold as large a part of his air force as possible in Western Europe.

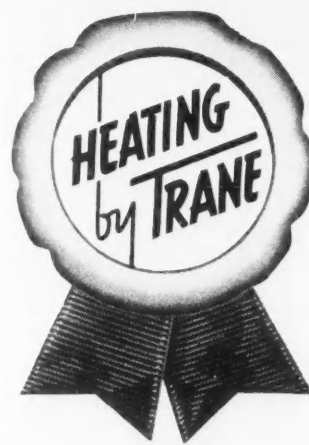
That is as far as argument will take us. Admittedly we don't know which considerations weigh heaviest with Hitler, or whether one of them,

such as the need for oil, will not determine the whole shape of events. Supposing Hitler has decided on forcing through what the Rome press has darkly referred to as "a radical solution of the Mediterranean question" and a push into the Near East, what are the military prospects of such ventures?

Starting at the western end of the Mediterranean, it is said that German military are appearing in increasing numbers in French Morocco. This looks like typical Hitlerian "wedge" strategy, based on his right to maintain armistice commissions there. A small number of German technicians would suffice to set



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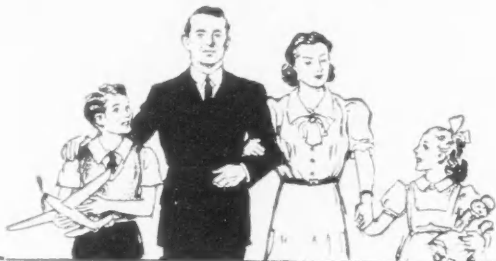
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up U-boat and raider bases at Casablanca and Dakar — when Vichy's permission can be obtained—but the assembly here of a military force strong enough to menace Gibraltar would depend on Hitler's success in gaining complete aerial domination of the Sicilian Channel and passing an army into Tunisia. I believe that a great deal of the agitation between Berlin and Vichy is connected with such a scheme, and that the recent British mining of the Central Mediterranean was directed against it. But the appearance of German forces in Tripoli instead would seem to spoil failure of the first scheme.

Now, instead of seeking to enter by the front door, at Bizerta, the Germans seem to be trying to force the back door to Tunisia, from the Libyan side, on the pretence of wanting to "help" the French defend the territory against Wavell's advancing British. After consultation with Pétain, Weygand has reasserted that France will defend her colonies, by herself, against all comers. This at least indicates another delay for Hitler, but we should be prepared to see Vichy make gradual concessions under Nazi pressure.

If Hitler could control the Sicilian Channel and pass an army into Tunisia, he would gradually push out all through the French territories and we might shortly meet him on the Cairo. But his immediate purpose, I believe, is to severely throttle our activities in the Balkans in support of Greece and Turkey, or even Russia, by forcing us to cut most of our supplies all the way around Africa. His first intention seems to be to blot out our useful half-way house and submarine base at Malta. But Malta is one of the most strongly-armed fortresses in the world, and its anti-aircraft defences are still dealing effectively with the German bombers and fighter planes still go up to win impressive victories, after two months of heavy pounding.

As to the land and air force which Hitler has assembled in Sicily, the mere defence of that island against a British attempt to seize it and thus secure complete control of the Central Mediterranean, would provide

sufficient reason for its presence. It looks as though we had missed out on this most tempting project, and can only continue to cling to our present toe-hold in this region in Malta, to batter the German air bases in Sicily, and go after any German force which has landed in Libya or any which fights into Tunisia.

In the Eastern Mediterranean it does seem that we have been a little slow about clearing out the Dodecanese, which might have been done at the height of the Italian demoralization with the help of Greek irregulars from Crete and by running in captured Fascist arms to the Greek population of the islands. Now German planes are reported at Rhodes, and though at present they can secure few if any sea-borne supplies, this situation would change should Germany gain control of Greece in any manner.

#### Syria—Political Vacuum

It is also unfortunate that Syria still remains a political vacuum, into which the enemy will rush if he can. To take the worst possible case, should the Greeks lay down their arms, the Germans develop a powerful way-station in the Dodecanese, and Vichy give its consent, a German invasion of Syria could still only be an air-borne one. We ought to be able to cope quite well with any such threat, and would probably be aided by the Turks, as well as by many French and Syrians. But I don't expect the Greeks to lay down at all, and though they may lose the northern part of their country they ought, with our aid, to be able to hold much of the mainland and almost all of the islands, so that the Dodecanese will remain blockaded by sea and of limited use to Germany.

It is certain, too, that Syria was one of the main points taken up with the Turks by Mr. Eden, and the London Times Ankara correspondent has this encouraging report to make on that visit: "The results justify all the anxiety displayed by the Germans. . . It would not be going too far to say that the purpose for which Mr. Eden and Sir John Dill came to Turkey has been fully attained." Pertinax

writes lately that the Italians are sorry now that they were in such a hurry to repatriate the French regulars which Weygand had gathered in Syria, leaving the defence of the territory largely to native troops. Meanwhile Hitler is drawing what profit he can from the situation by stirring up Vichy's suspicion over Anglo-Turkish intentions with regard to Syria.

#### A March Through Turkey

This brings us finally to the question of a German march through Turkey into the Near East. At a time when this seemed more plausible than today, when the Italians had just advanced into Egypt and the Germans into Roumania, I wrote in these columns that I did not think the Germans would attempt it unless they could secure free passage through Turkey, and that even then it would be difficult. For myself I have never for a moment doubted that the Turks would fight. Lieut.-Col. Thompson has described in SATURDAY NIGHT their defence lines before Istanbul and across the neck of the Gallipoli Peninsula, the barrier which the Straits themselves represent, the rugged terrain and poor communications of Anatolia, and the narrow pass of the Cilician Gates in the Taurus Mountains.

If the Germans were to get by all of these obstacles, they would then have to round the Alexandretta corner, where road and railway come down to the sea, and our sea-power could begin to get at them. Fortunately this strategic corner was transferred from French to Turkish rule some years ago. The Germans would also feel our sea-power all the way down the Levant coast, just as the Italians did all along the Libyan coast. Without sea-power or sea communications of their own and bucking ours, dependent upon the most slender roads and rail lines all the way from Sofia, it is preposterous that the Germans could fight us to advantage in Syria or around Suez. Mr. Churchill could probably say at once how many divisions the Nazis could supply so far away from home, but I shouldn't put it at more than half a dozen. We could muster and

supply an Imperial Army of half a million in this region.

It ought to be our fondest hope, therefore, that Hitler will try such a thing. Perhaps he is headed east, not so far as India, nor even Iraq (and how could he hope to take over the oil-fields, pipe-lines and refineries intact?), but only far enough to chase us away from his Balkan flank and complete the isolation of Russia. But *any* fighting which he undertakes down here is a diversion of effort from the main battle, and can be considered as forced on him by our energetic and brilliantly successful campaign against Italy.

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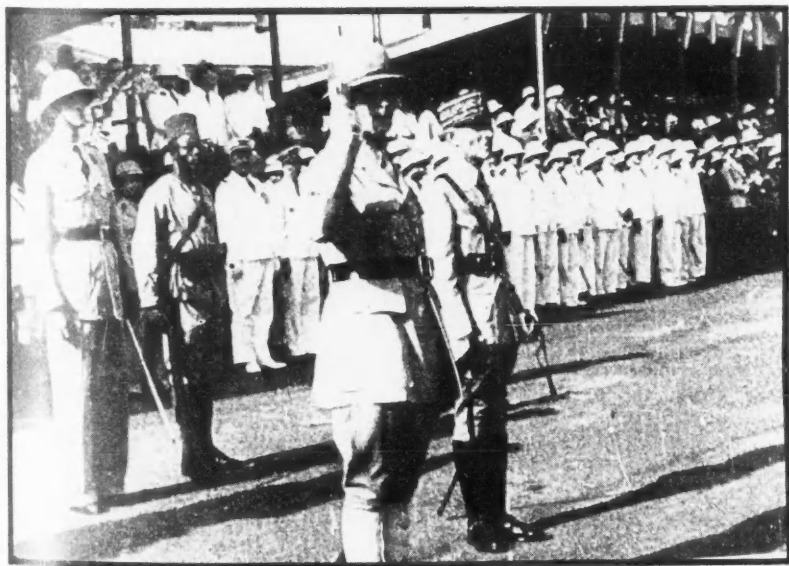
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General Maxime Weygand, French Minister of Defence, foreground, reviews troops at Dakar, French West Africa, where he went to reorganize the French forces at that port. Last week Weygand flew to Vichy. Result of his visit was the announcement that France could defend her own Empire without help from Germany, that she would convoy food ships through the Mediterranean. Below: some of 700 French troops who were repatriated from Switzerland where they were driven when France collapsed.



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# IMPERIAL LIFE



NO BOOK in the French language has ever had the Province of Quebec for the place of its first publication, which could compare in importance with that which has just been published by the Librairie Beauchemin Limitée, Montreal, under the title of "Défense de l'Amérique." It is a book which, although written in French, is principally addressed to the people of North America, and it will unquestionably appear very shortly in an English version. In the meantime no Canadian can read the present volume without a profound sense of emotion as he realizes that here, in a land which was once a possession of France, and

in which the language and traditions of Old France have been so scrupulously preserved, is now the only community in which a work of profound French patriotism can be freely issued from the press.

The volume is by a great French

## FROM WEEK TO WEEK

### This War Is Forty-Six Years Old

BY B. K. SANDWELL

exile, who has a long list of works of high patriotism and courage to his credit in the records of French literature. André Chéradame began his life-long task of trying to awaken his people and the rest of the world to the character of German policy as far back as 1901. He has worked at it continuously ever since. He is a writer of extraordinary clarity and logic, with an ability to marshal the most impressive array of facts in support of his most daring assertions. In effect the thesis of this volume is that the present hostilities are simply a more active stage of a war of aggression which the German General Staff has been waging continuously since 1895, in "peace" as much as in war, for the carrying out of the "Pan-German Plan," which aims at nothing less than the German domination of the entire world through control of all the essential communication systems of Eurasia from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf. This war, he maintains, was never abandoned even in 1918-20. The German general staff never lost sight of its objective. It called off the first world war in 1918 because it saw that it could not realize its objectives at that time; and it called it off in such a way that Germany suffered the minimum of setbacks from its defeat. Mr. Chéradame maintains that even the so-called democratic statesmen of the Weimar Republic were pursuing the Pan-German policies and doing the work of the German general staff. He cites Stresemann in particular as being throughout his life a convinced Pan-Germanist. He describes with an extraordinary wealth of detail how the war was carried on by propaganda and corruption in France and many other countries during a period of supposed peace. Battles, he maintains, merely register the results of conditions which have been brought about long before they take place; France was a defeated nation before she entered the war in 1939, because she had been betrayed by

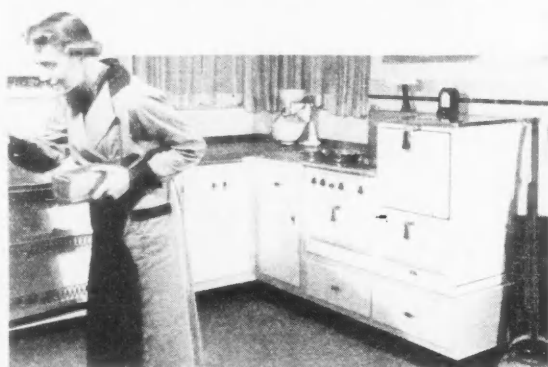
Trotskyites financed by Berlin.

The Pan-German idea took definite form about 1895, with the appearance in Berlin of a volume entitled "Greater Germany and Central Europe in 1950." In this volume we find clearly indicated the objectives of the conquest of Central Europe, the establishment of a Jewish "pale" to receive the Jews and other "inferior" races, and the general expulsion of these races from Germany proper;

none of these ideas originated with Hitler, but he has succeeded in putting into practice what has been for nearly fifty years the working theory of the Pan-Germanists. There is moreover plenty of evidence that the systematic and heavily financed spread of Pan-German propaganda—that is, propaganda for the ideas which the Pan-Germans wanted the world to believe—was going on just as consistently and effectually between 1918 and 1933 as since Hitler came to power. Every idea in this propaganda was calculated to weaken and divide the nations which collectively might have made a front against German aggression.

IT IS to be hoped that this volume will find a considerable number of readers among the French-speaking population of this country. It

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is most regrettable, we're agreed;

So couldn't you save the time you need By wisely murmuring "Ah, indeed";

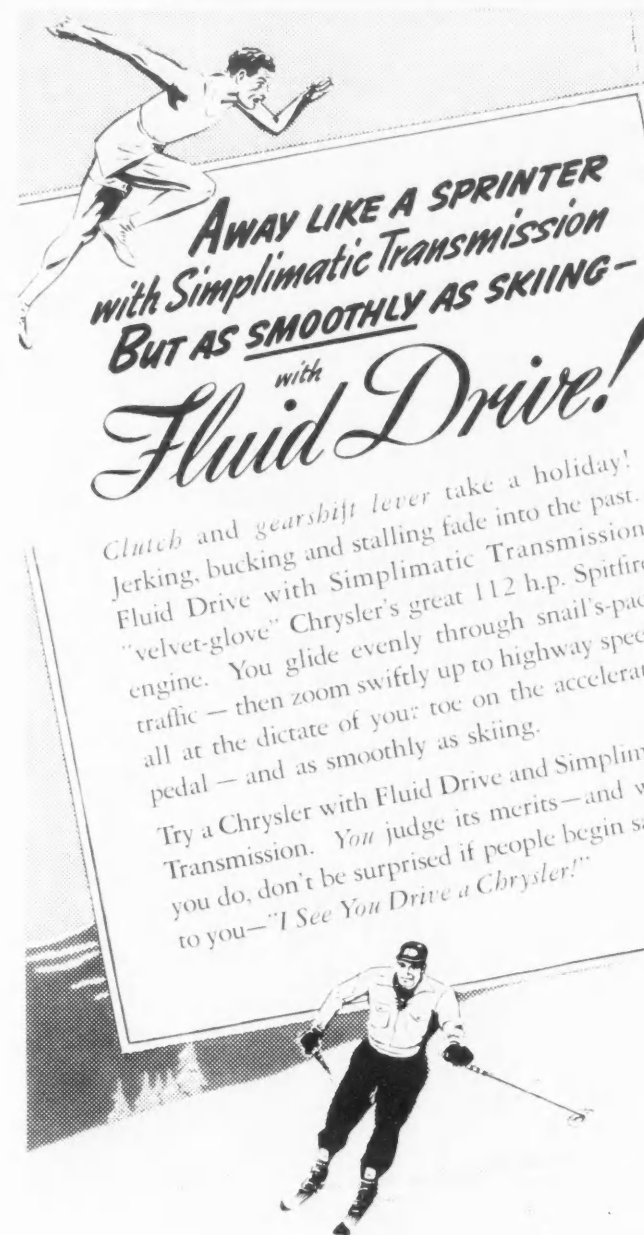
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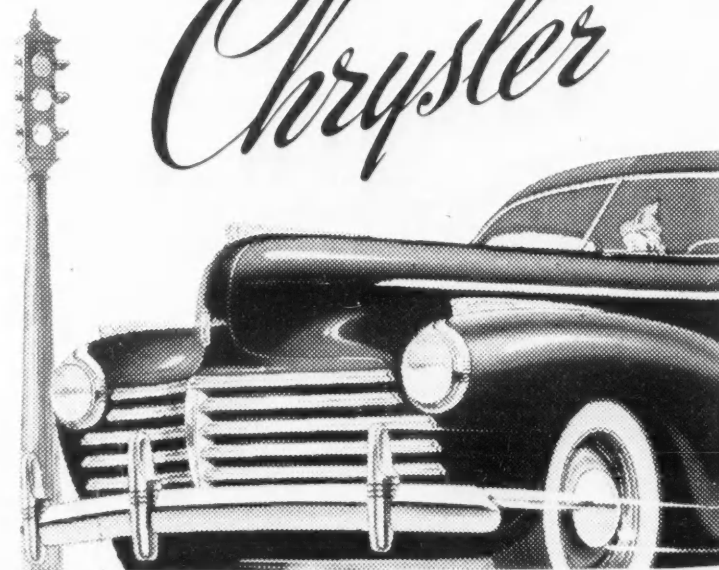
FREDERICK VAN BOEHMER.

groups of Frenchmen and French women in high places, whom he estimates to number less than 5,000, but who with infinite skill and persistence worked to create in France the exact psychological condition which the enemy desired.

MR. CHERADAME attaches practically no importance to Nazism as a factor in bringing on or carrying on the war. It is clearly his opinion that any kind of German government would have served the same purpose. All the basic ideas of the campaign existed long before Hitler came to power, and the essential elements of Hitlerism are of no importance except as a part of German internal politics. It was part of the Pan-German plan, and not an invention of Hitler's, to spread abroad the idea that Germany was the enemy of Communism and was therefore a bulwark of safety for capitalism. He believes that the Stalin administration is in no real sense Communist, and that the Communist activities which have been going on in other parts of the world in the last decade have been mainly the work of



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is one of Mr. points, that no sense a cited and Berlin." Hi in it the opp Maginot Lin and of stren the edge of resting to tion will be French - Can have so str it was real Christian Bolshevism We have lo had really be Herr Hitler have been g The desire in London a war into a blamed by failure to a long months ous "non-be real sense justify the t in attack or of a large strength Pol against F and would h systematic Italian agen outbreak of declaration. in conjunct Italy a stron sent to the resistance of whom desir many.

THE blame is laid b shoulders of berests. Th moral indig sh's attack aggression, ance, compa aggressions the business to combat of Churchill dame thinks an understa paralyzed L London two of the Prim of the perm ter was evic and even No ing of the l of the funds en over by B Balle shipp Red flag wa opo into the equality of ness men o whid Germa after this less that M fol pacifists some good p a man of g complete sin His mouth i his chewing of his desir mental bala pacifist has ex during peac Germ wing war the book is the Americ am at the ispire just the world.

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BY M

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is one of Mr. Chéradame's strongest points, that the Spanish War was in no sense a civil war, "for it was incited and prepared by Rome and Berlin." Hitler and Mussolini saw in it the opportunity of "turning" the Magnot Line, of encircling France, and of strengthening themselves for the siege of England. It will be interesting to note whether this assertion will be combatted by any of the French-Canadian authorities who have so strenuously maintained that it was really a defence of Europe and Christianity against the forces of Bolshevism and the Godless State. We have long suspected that if it had really been anything of that sort Hitler's interest in it would have been greatly diminished.

The desire of the 1939 governments in London and Paris to convert the war into a war against Russia is blamed by Mr. Chéradame for the failure to attack Italy during the long months of Mussolini's preposterous "non-belligerency." In a very real sense he makes this failure justify the term "phony war." Such an attack on Italy would have drawn off a large part of Germany's strength from the expeditions against Poland and later Norway, and would have made impossible the systematic espionage carried on by Italian agents in France from the outbreak of war until Italy's open declaration. He also maintains that in conjunction with the attack on Italy a strong force should have been sent to the Balkans to bolster the resistance of those nations, none of whom desired to surrender to Germany.

THE blame for this ostrich policy is laid by Mr. Chéradame on the shoulders of the great financial interests. They were aided by the moral indignation aroused by Russia's attack on Finland—an immoral aggression, but negligible in importance compared with the enormous aggressions of Hitler which it was the business of France and Britain to combat. Even after the advent of Churchill to power, Mr. Chéradame thinks that the effort to reach an understanding with Moscow was paralyzed because "there were in London two different wills—the will of the Prime Minister and the will of the permanent officials." The latter was evidenced as late as August and even November 1940, by the closing of the Burma Road, the seizure of the funds of the Baltic states taken over by Russia, and the seizure of Baltic shipping. "The waving of the Red flag was enough to deliver Europe into the hands of Germany. The cupidity of the financiers and business men of London and Paris enabled Germany to 'manage' Russia." After this it is not surprising to learn that Mr. Chéradame has no use for pacifists of any kind. He has some good phrases. "The pacifist is a man of good will. With the most complete sincerity he desires peace. His mouth is full of peace; peace is his chewing-gum. But the intensity of his desire for peace disturbs his mental balance." And above all, the pacifist has never recognized that even during what he believes to be peace, Germany is still and always waging war. The main purpose of the book is to convince the people of the Americas that Pan-Germanism aimed at the domination of this hemisphere just as much as the rest of the world.

## Regina

BY MARIE MOREAU

SINCE a large initial air-training school has been established there, no doubt many readers of Saturday Night will be sending letters at some time or another to Regina, Saskatchewan. An encyclopedia will tell you how many people live in Regina and what they do for a living; that is what encyclopedias are for. No atlas will tell you that on a summer's day the sky over Regina is as blue as it is in California, and on a winter's night it is the deepest purple imaginable.

You might already know that Regina is graced with the most beautiful legislative buildings in the Dominion, with no less than 160 acres

of park to set them off; but the only way you could suspect that the people in Regina are all poets, would be to arrive by air. The plane sets you down in a vast sea of land, yet you will find miles and miles of tree-lined streets in the city, five parks, and, as rivers are rare in southern Saskatchewan, an artificial lake complete with islands. The city waters its trees individually in dry weather, and home-owners often buy the soil as well as the seeds for their gardens.

Beauty lies in the eye of the beholder, and the man or the woman who creates a lovely garden is just as much a poet as anyone who writes a song or paints a picture.

Like all people who are worth knowing, Regina people are not

easy to know. I have heard some pretty hard things said about them, and have thought a few myself, but since it is impossible to offer personal impressions as valid, these being governed by one's mood, the weather, or the people one happens to meet, I shall offer a few concrete facts.

The children in Regina schools get all their books free, down to the last exercise book. Their teeth are attended to without cost to their parents. Citizens not fortunate enough to own automobiles can ride to work on the municipally owned street-cars for a nickel.

It was in Regina, and not so long ago at that, that I heard the story of a young girl who worked in a large

government office. She had been there only a short time when she was taken to the hospital to undergo an operation. Guessing that her financial condition was not happy, the staff clubbed together and paid her hospital bill. When, after the first pay-day following her return to work, she came out in a new outfit, everyone just laughed.

REGINANS will be annoyed that I have failed to mention their symphony orchestra which you have heard over the C.B.C. or any one of their seven institutions for higher learning. I forgot to say that in Regina one can see an automobile come off the assembly line and an original drawing by Leonardo da Vinci. But then I have refrained from un-

seemly boasting about how beautiful Regina is in the fall, when the leaves are golden against a cloudless sky, and the air is still and warm during the day, heady like wine in the evenings.

Your lads may write back that the wind is wicked and the winters are cruel, and of course they will be right. But somehow, not very many people bother to be sick in Regina, and it is surprising how long it can take one to get around to dying. Of course the death-rate in Saskatchewan is one of the lowest in the Empire, and that may have something to do with it. In fact, as its doughty *Leader-Post* declared a year or so ago, the only thing seriously wrong with Regina is that it is too close to Saskatoon.



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In your car, "Ethyl" means a cooler-running engine in summer; a quicker-starting engine in winter; extra power and smoothness all year.

ETHYL GASOLINE CORPORATION, CHRYSLER BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY



# A "Free Austrian Movement" to Combat Hitler

BY DEMOCRITUS

OF ALL the victims of Nazi aggression it was Austria who, of the non-German countries now dominated by Adolf Hitler, received the least sympathy. In fact, her absorption by the German Reich in March 1938 was found justified in principle, although the form in which this absorption was executed was criticized at the time it occurred. In reality, the form of the annexation was the only thing which could not be made a reproach to Hitler, to whom, bandit

though he is, a certain weakness for legality cannot be denied. Although the fall of Schuschnigg was brought about by a *coup d'état*, initiated, backed and executed by men who took orders only from a foreign power, outwardly it appeared in the constitutional guise of a resignation, twice refused and once accepted by the president. Although Seyss-Inquart took over the government as a usurper on Hitler's behalf, outwardly he became the constitutional

chancellor through his appointment by the president. Although Hitler marched into Austria as a conqueror, outwardly he arrived with his armies upon the special invitation extended to him by the government of Austria. So pronounced was his desire for legality that he even waited two days in Linz, because there was still a president in Vienna who had scruples against abandoning a function which was given to him by the people. Only when the president had resigned was the annexation proclaimed by those who had the constitutional power to do so.

## Revise Our Illusions

Now that the "avoided" war is already in its second year, it might be useful to consider a revision of prejudices and illusions, which had been fostered by German propaganda. One of the most common arguments concerning Austria is that "after all" the Austrians are Germans. This is true to the same extent as it is true that the Americans are English. Peoples may speak the same language and yet be vastly different from each other in all points which form the characteristics of common nationality—in temperament, outlook and customs. In all these points, the exact opposite to an Austrian is a Prussian, and of all the nations in Europe, those who have the least motive, historical or temperamental, to like each other, are the Prussians and the Austrians.

And yet, the opinion is still widespread that the Austrians desired the annexation. It is true that the Nazi-sponsored plebiscite, held three months after the annexation, gave the Nazis a 98 per cent majority. A lesser majority would have been better for them. A 98 per cent majority resembles too much the 100 per cent majorities which were regularly registered in the concentration camps, in all plebiscites held in Germany since 1933. There was, however, also a true vote in Austria, on the day when the original plebiscite should have been held. A village high up in the mountains of Tyrol, not knowing that Austria had been annexed and that the Schuschnigg plebiscite was called off, cast all its votes for the independence of the country.

## Nazis Are Noisy

The Nazis in Austria amounted to 25 or 30 per cent. A large percentage, but not enough to claim the representation of a nation's will. Anyone who has slept in a bunkhouse knows that one man can make enough noise to disturb the peace of all others. The Nazis in Austria, since they were of the noisy type, drowned the voices of the rest of the population, who—though reserved and silent—were nevertheless the majority. That they could not speak was the fault of the Austrian totalitarian government, which had foolishly thrown away the arguments for its own existence.

Austrians are NOT Germans, any more than Americans are English. They speak the same language but their temperament and customs are quite different.

This article is a plea for recognition of the right of Austria to independence after the war and tells of the organization of the "Free Austrian Movement" to serve Austria by co-operating with Britain.

But, whatever mistakes the Dollfuss and the Schuschnigg governments may have made from a democratic point of view, one cannot deny the valor and courage with which they had fought the Nazis.

## Free Austrian Movement

This is the short history of Austrian resistance to Germany as a doctrine of power, and to National Socialism as a doctrine of crime. The long history of Austria as a nation, as a conception of culture and life

so vastly different from that of Germany, will complete the arguments for the justification—if not for the necessity—of the independence of a country which has given so much to the world while it was free, and which cannot give anything, now, in the slavery it shares with the continent of Europe.

In order to fight National Socialism the Austrians have organized a "Free Austrian Movement" under the leadership of Hans Rott, who, as minister for labor and social welfare in the Schuschnigg Cabinet was prominently active in bringing about the reconciliation between government and workers. In organizing this movement, the Austrians want to demonstrate that their country, being the first victim of Nazi aggression, has the same interest in the overthrow of the Nazi regime and the re-establishment of her freedom as have the Czechs, the Poles, the Norwegians, the Dutch or the French. They also want to demonstrate that the cause of justice and democracy, the last champion of which is Great Britain, is also the cause they want to serve, perhaps with much smaller means than the others, but nevertheless with all the means they possess.

## LATE HOURS, OVER-EXERTION MAKE YOU A "FATIGUE DEPRESSION" VICTIM OF



LATE DANCES

The next day's upset condition—the dull, logy feeling known as "Fatigue Depression"—is quickly counteracted by speedy Sal Hepatica.

ACTIVE people are likely victims of "Fatigue Depression" because overwork, over-exercise and late hours so often result in an upset system the next day. You feel headachy, listless, half-sick—and you go on feeling under-par until you catch up on rest.

But you can avoid the next day's "Fatigue Depression" with sparkling Sal Hepatica! Two teaspoonfuls in a glass of water first thing in the morning or last thing at night counteracts your upset condition, combats excess gastric acidity, helps to keep you alive, alert and cheerful all day long.

Sal Hepatica, the dependable mineral salt laxative, is pleasant, quick-acting and thorough. Yet it is so gentle that you feel none of the discomfort which so often results from taking an ordinary laxative.

Next time you work overtime, or spend a late evening dancing and partying, help yourself to avoid "Fatigue Depression"—to be bright, cheerful and energetic the next day with speedy Sal Hepatica!

Get an economical bottle of Sal Hepatica from your druggist today!

### Why Sal Hepatica is so effective:

1. Acts quickly—usually within an hour.
2. Acts without discomfort or griping.
3. Acts gently and thoroughly by attracting moisture to intestinal tract.
4. Helps combat excess gastric acidity.
5. Helps turn a sour stomach sweet.
6. Pleasant and easy to take.
7. Economical to use.



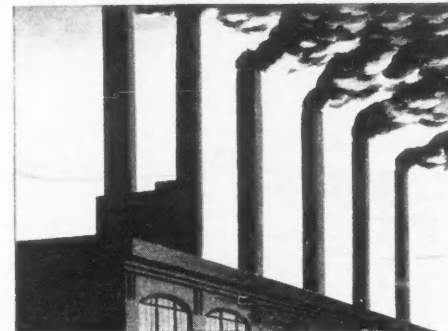
MADE IN CANADA

Whenever you need a laxative take  
*speedy* **SAL HEPATICA**

### STRENUOUS HOUSEWORK



### MONTH-END RUSH



## ESSENTIAL TO PRODUCTION

Back of men, money and materials in an expanding production program—back of busy ship lanes and crowded rails—vital figure-facts enable busy executives to make quick and sound decisions that affect orders, materials, production and shipments.

Modern office machines furnish information and reports while they are news, not history; calculate earnings and keep the records that meet expanding payrolls promptly; provide stock and parts control figures that insure uninterrupted production.

For many years Burroughs has supplied business and industry with the machinery of control.

Now—when there is less time to achieve maximum production—today's Burroughs machines provide the required records and figure controls in less time, with less effort, and at less cost.

Burroughs Adding Machine of Canada, Limited  
Factory at Windsor, Ontario

*Today's*  
**Burroughs**

• DOES THE WORK IN LESS TIME • WITH LESS EFFORT • AT LESS COST



Hans Rott, prominent Austrian, who heads the "Free Austrian Movement".



## Life Insurance In Action!

**B**Y ITS VERY NATURE, Life Insurance is an active, continuing force—a *living force* in the homes of millions who share its benefits.

Last year Metropolitan visited many homes in times of family crisis, for a total of over \$182,000,000 was paid on account of death claims to scores of thousands of beneficiaries of Metropolitan policyholders. Dividends, matured endowments, annuity payments, disability, and health and accident claims, and other benefits paid or credited to living policyholders during the year amounted to more than \$426,000,000. The total of almost \$609,000,000 for payments to policyholders and beneficiaries is a record high for the Company.

Metropolitan funds, invested for the benefit of its policyholders, continued to play a part in the life of the nation. These funds aided in financing Government activities, helped to keep industry humming and men in jobs and the nation strong and productive—helped to erect public and private buildings, and assisted farmers to own their farms and keep them in proper repair. However, the low interest rates generally prevailing, continued to have their effect on the Company's earnings and consequently on dividends to policyholders.

Moreover, through its Welfare activities, its nursing service for eligible policyholders, its

research, its health and safety literature and advertising, Metropolitan again contributed to the task of bringing better health to the people of Canada and the United States. The death rate of Metropolitan policyholders as a whole continued to be low, and mortality among Industrial policyholders was approximately the same as the 1939 figure, a record low for this group.

Metropolitan is a mutual life insurance company. This means that the assets of the Company are held for policyholders and their beneficiaries. The value of these assets will ultimately be paid out for their benefit... and for them only.

### Business Report for the year ending December 31, 1940.

#### ASSETS WHICH ASSURE FULFILLMENT OF OBLIGATIONS

<b>Government Securities</b>		\$1,147,003,320.93
U. S. Government	\$1,063,435,444.96	
Canadian Government	84,167,875.97	
<b>Other Bonds</b>		1,917,840,273.51
U. S. State & Municipal	98,597,960.88	
Canadian Provincial & Municipal	104,071,903.62	
Railroad	556,382,872.40	
Public Utilities	709,433,300.58	
Industrial & Miscellaneous	479,354,236.03	
<b>Stocks</b>		86,359,622.68
All but \$47,952.13 are Preferred or Guaranteed.		
<b>First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate</b>		937,226,443.47
Farms	82,104,425.08	
Other property	855,122,018.39	
<b>Loans on Policies</b>		504,549,131.45
<b>Real Estate Owned</b>		430,945,055.68
Includes real estate for Company use, and housing projects.		
<b>Cash</b>		150,740,516.25
<b>Premiums Outstanding and Deferred</b>		90,232,179.03
<b>Interest Due and Accrued, etc.</b>		62,295,093.32
<b>TOTAL</b>		\$5,357,791,636.32

#### OBLIGATIONS TO POLICYHOLDERS, BENEFICIARIES, AND OTHERS

<b>Policy Reserves required by law</b>	\$4,665,558,926.00
Amount which, with interest and future premiums, will assure payment of policy claims.	
<b>Dividends to Policyholders</b>	112,417,253.00
Set aside for payment during the year 1941.	
<b>Reserve for Future Payments on Supplementary Contracts</b>	139,378,189.86
<b>Held for Claims</b>	23,183,629.31
Including claims awaiting completion of proof and estimated amount of unreported claims.	
<b>Other Policy Obligations</b>	44,729,420.90
Including reserves for Accident and Health Insurance, dividends left with Company, premiums paid in advance, etc.	
<b>Miscellaneous Liabilities</b>	32,284,133.01
Liabilities not included above, such as taxes due or accrued.	
<b>TOTAL OBLIGATIONS</b>	\$5,017,551,552.08
<b>Special Funds</b>	16,370,000.00
<b>Surplus</b>	323,870,084.24
This serves as a margin of safety, a cushion against contingencies which cannot be foreseen.	
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$5,357,791,636.32

**NOTE**—Assets carried at \$238,267,054.59 in the above statement are deposited with various public officials under requirements of law or regulatory authority. Canadian business embraced in this statement is reported on basis of par of exchange.

### In Canada —

*These highlights of the Company's business in the Dominion during 1940 will be of particular interest to Metropolitan's Canadian policyholders and their beneficiaries.*

The total amount of Metropolitan life insurance in force in Canada at the end of the year was \$1,206,231,511 of which \$666,544,714 was held by Ordinary policyholders; \$432,296,262 by Industrial policyholders and \$107,390,535 by Group policyholders.

Payments to Metropolitan policyholders and beneficiaries in Canada during 1940 were \$31,829,729.76.

The total amount the Metropolitan has paid to Canadians since it entered Canada in 1872, plus its present investments in Canada, exceeds the total of all premiums received from Canadians by more than \$173,900,000.

The total number of nursing visits made without additional cost to our Canadian policyholders during 1940 was 317,972.

Metropolitan health publications distributed in Canada during 1940 totalled 2,687,049.

Metropolitan investments in Canada as of December 31, 1940 totalled \$296,976,446.02.

... Dominion Government Bonds	\$ 84,167,875.97
... Provincial and Municipal Bonds	104,071,903.62
... All other investments	108,736,666.43

## Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

### DIRECTORS

FREDERICK H. ECKER,  
New York, N.Y.  
Chairman of the Board  
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

MITCHELL D. FOLLANSBEE,  
Chicago, Ill.  
Member, Follansbee, Shorey and Schupp, Attorneys at Law

JOSEPH P. DAY, New York, N.Y.  
President, Joseph P. Day, Inc., Real Estate

LANGDON P. MARVIN, New York, N.Y.  
Member, Emmet, Marvin and Martin, Attorneys at Law

WILLIAM L. DE BOST, New York, N.Y.  
President, Union Dime Savings Bank

JEREMIAH MILBANK, New York, N.Y.  
Milbank & Co.

\*Died Jan. 26, 1941

DALTON CORRY COLEMAN,  
Montreal, Canada, Senior Vice-President, Canadian Pacific Railway Company

NEWCOMB CARLTON,  
New York, N.Y.  
Chairman of the Board, Western Union Telegraph Company

LEROY A. LINCOLN, New York, N.Y.  
President, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

HARRY W. CHOET, Greenwich, Conn.  
Retired, formerly Chairman of the Board, Harrison-Walker Refractories Company

THOMAS H. BECK, New York, N.Y.  
President, The Crowell & Oliver Publishing Company

WALTER E. WING HOPE, New York, N.Y.  
Member, Milbank, Tweed and Hope, Attorneys at Law

### (A MUTUAL COMPANY)

FREDERICK H. ECKER  
Chairman of the Board

LEROY A. LINCOLN  
President

Home Office:  
NEW YORK

Canadian Head Office:  
OTTAWA

### DIRECTORS

SAMUEL W. FORDYCE, St. Louis, Mo.  
Member, Fordyce, White, Mayne, Williams and Hartman, Attorneys at Law

GEORGE MCANANY, New York, N.Y.  
Chairman of the Board, Title Guarantee and Trust Company

ROBERT V. FLEMING, Washington, D.C.  
President and Chairman of the Board, Riggs National Bank

FREDERICK W. ECKER, New York, N.Y.  
Vice-President, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

WYNDROP W. ALDRICH, New York, N.Y.  
Chairman of the Board, Chase National Bank of New York

WILLIAM W. CROCKETT, San Francisco, Calif.  
President, Crocker First National Bank of San Francisco

AMORY ROUGHTON, Corning, N.Y.  
President, Corning Glass Works

LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT, Quebec, Canada  
Member, St. Laurent, Gagne, Deslin & Gosselin, Attorneys at Law

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President, Southern Railway System

THOMAS H. MCINNIS, New York, N.Y.  
President, National Dairy Products Corp.

PHILIP D. REED, New York, N.Y.  
Chairman of the Board, General Electric Company

JUAN T. TRUPE, New York, N.Y.  
President, Pan-American Airways System

WERNER B. TODD, New York, N.Y.  
President, Todd and Brown, Inc., Builders

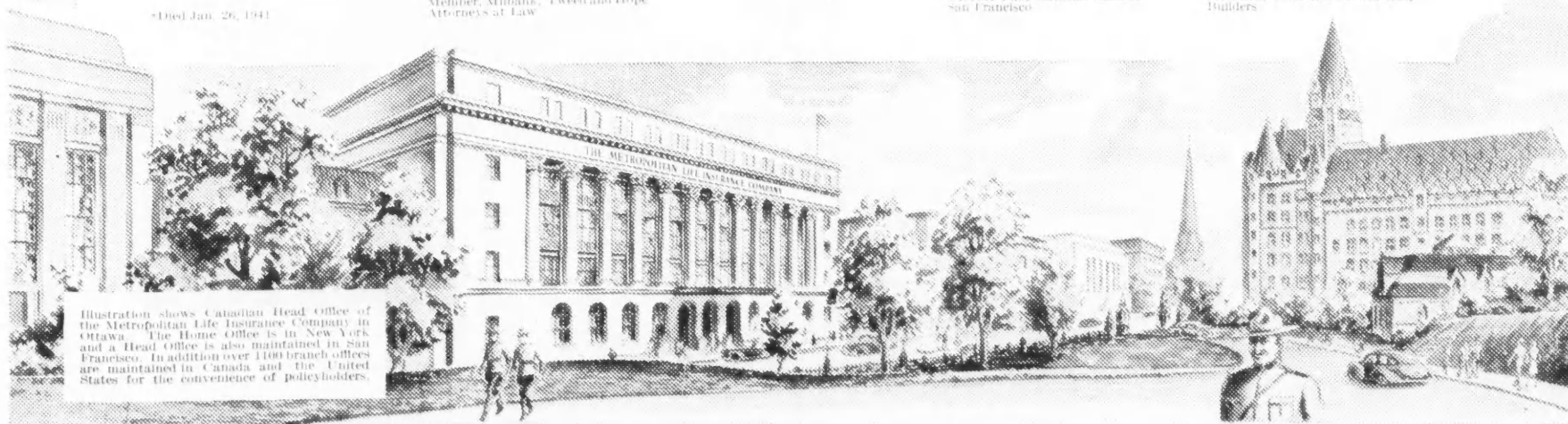
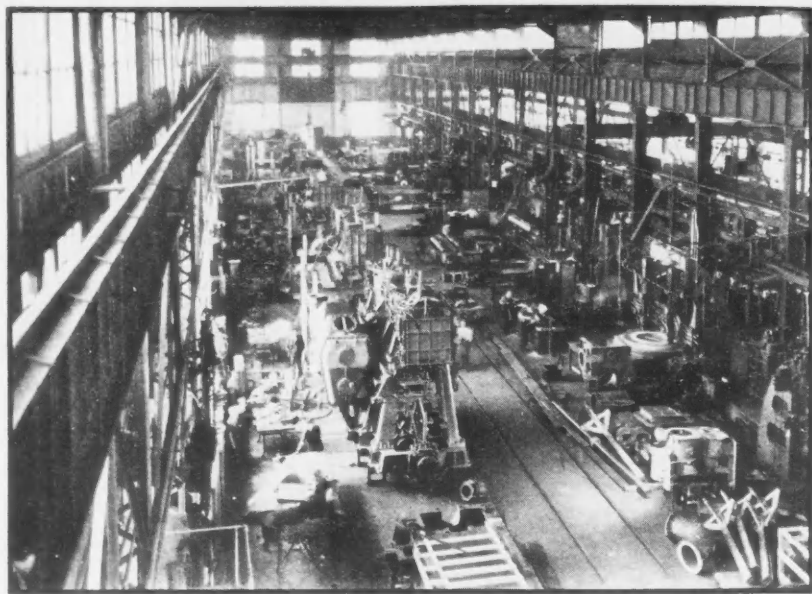
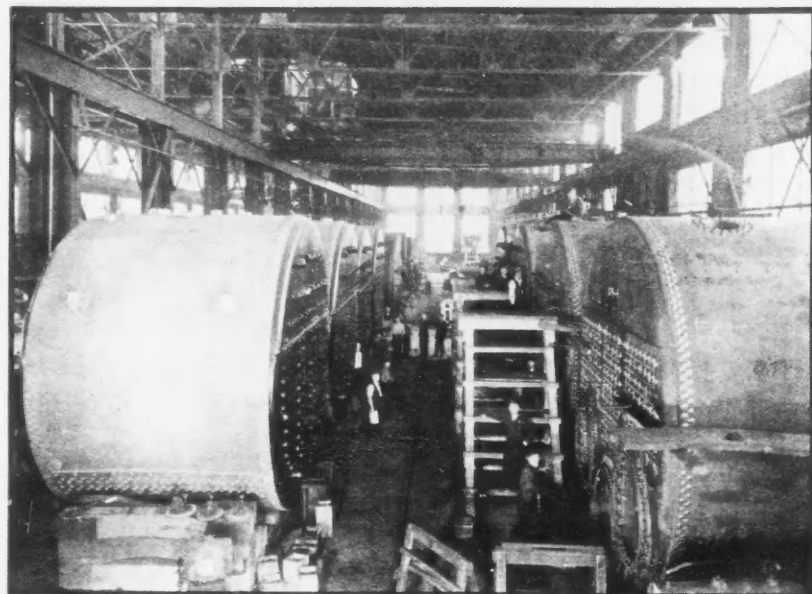


Illustration shows Canadian Head Office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in Ottawa. The Home Office is in New York and a Head Office is also maintained in San Francisco. In addition over 1,000 branch offices are maintained in Canada and the United States for the convenience of policyholders.

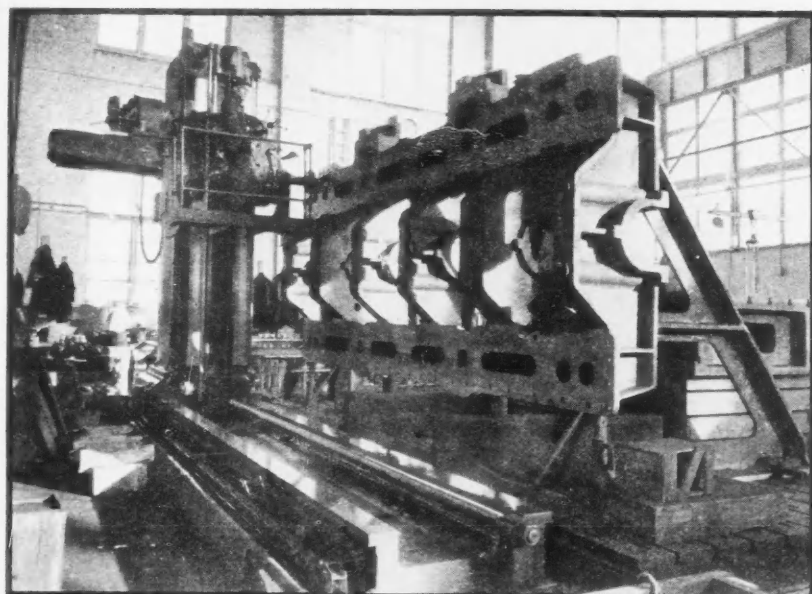




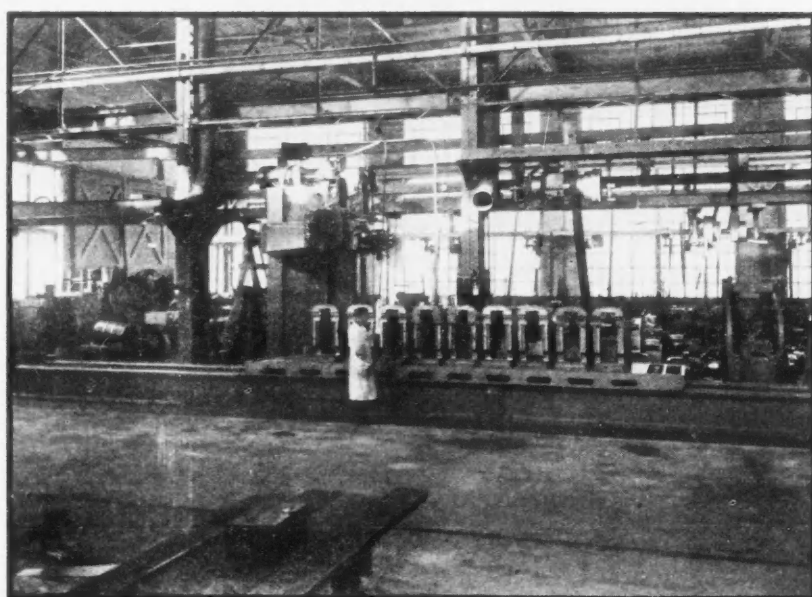
PART OF MAIN COMMERCIAL MACHINE SHOP — SHOWING ASSEMBLY LINE OF MARINE ENGINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION.



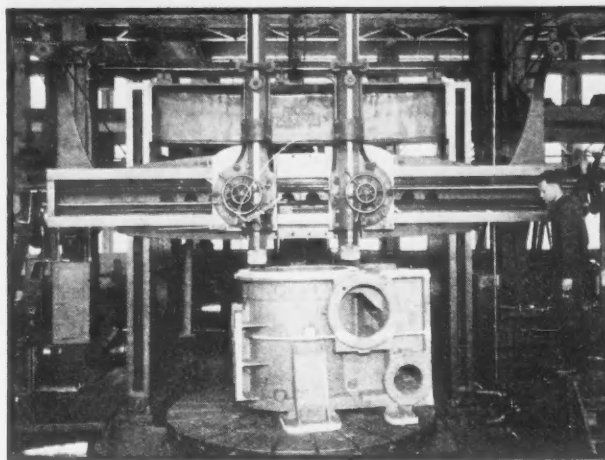
PART OF MAIN BOILER SHOP — WITH ASSEMBLY LINE OF MARINE BOILERS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.



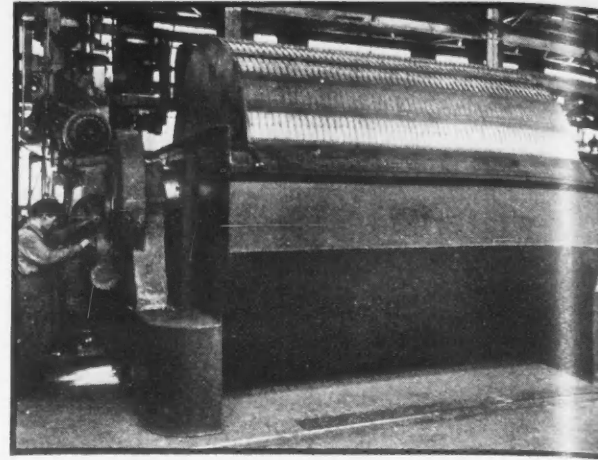
HUGE BASE OF MARINE ENGINE — HELD RIGID ON ITS EDGE WHILE MACHINED WITH BORING MILL.



CARTRIDGE PRESS BODIES BEING MACHINED ON LARGE PLANER IN MAIN COMMERCIAL PLANT.



VERTICAL BORING MILL MACHINING ONE OF THE CYLINDERS OF A MARINE ENGINE.



PULP WASHER BUILT FOR ONE OF THE LARGE PAPER MILLS IN EASTERN CANADA.

## BREN GUNS AND OTHER THINGS

Away back in 1858 the old company of the John Inglis Company Limited was founded and carried on a large commercial business, pioneering in the manufacture of engineering equipment of various types until the Spring of 1936.

Shortly after then its assets and goodwill were acquired by the present company for the purpose of carrying on and extending the business of the predecessor company. Since then a number of additional lines which could be manufactured to meet Canada's industrial requirements were added.

In a plant located on approximately eight acres of land and occupying over 200,000 square feet of manufacturing space, a wide range of machinery and equipment for the basic requirements of Canada are now being produced. Included are those used in the mining industry, the steel industry, the pulp and paper industry, the chemical industry, shipbuilding and in public utilities as well as many others. Specialized machine tools have been added to provide for the manufacture of many new lines of equipment.

The company maintains its own general engineering staff and in addition has available the engineering and technical services of some of the largest organizations of Great Britain and of the United States.

Agreements have been made with a number of internationally known organizations such as the American Engineering Company, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturing steam and electric steering gears for ships; the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corp., Harrison, New Jersey, manufacturing pumps for mines, municipal and marine service, stationary diesel engines, compressors, etc.; Yarrow & Co. Ltd. of Glasgow, Scotland, manufacturing the well-known Yarrow Marine Boiler; the Aetna-Standard Engineering Co., Youngstown, Ohio,

Because of public attention on the manufacture of Bren guns in Canada, it is believed Saturday Night readers will be interested in the photographs and material herewith — they show the magnitude of the commercial business and operations for which the John Inglis Company Limited, Toronto, Canada, was formed — and also the ordnance activities — now so vitally important to the successful prosecution of the war in which the British Empire is engaged.

manufacturing draw benches, steel levellers, stretchers, shears, chilled iron rolls, etc., for Steel & Brass Rolling Mills; the Lobdell Car Wheel Co., Wilmington, Delaware, manufacturing self-contained forging hammers and Dill travelling head slotter; the Lake Erie Engineering Corp., Buffalo, New York, manufacturing self-contained hydraulic presses for forging, plastic, ply wood and rubber industry; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pennsylvania, manufacturing the "Economic" semi-portable boilers for generation of steam.

Agreements such as these have enabled the company to offer in Canada to Canadian industry many products hitherto not made here and to offer them at substantially lower cost.

At the present time in production in the commercial plant is a large battery of presses and a number of centrifugal pumps for the chemical industry, hydraulic presses, forging hammers, cold drawing machinery and a large blast furnace for the steel industry, vulcanizing equipment for the rubber industry, industrial and other heating units, marine engines and boilers for the ship building industry.

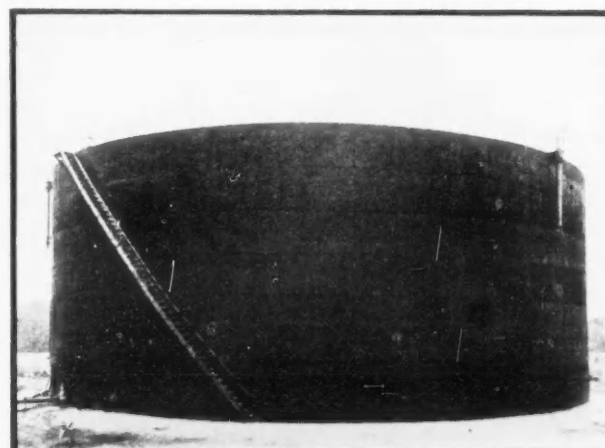
The present volume of commercial business of the new company already exceeds that reached by its pre-

decessor and today installations of the John Inglis Company Ltd. equipment can be found all over Canada from coast to coast.

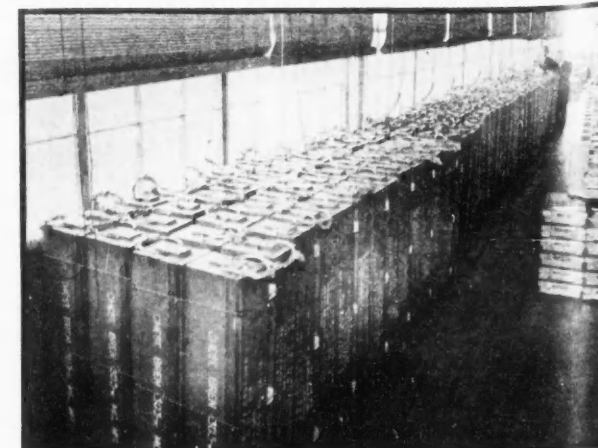
In the Spring of 1938 the company entered into agreements with the Canadian and British Governments for the supply of Bren machine guns. Although the company was at all times, even prior to the outbreak of war in September 1939, far ahead of its schedule for production as required by the agreements, upon the outbreak of war it did everything in its power to further advance its schedules and with most satisfactory results. It furthermore prepared and submitted to the governmental authorities concerned proposals for speeding up additional production on this important weapon.

The Canadian Government collaborating with the British Government then requested John Inglis Company Ltd. to make a series of expansions involving other types of armaments which left the original Bren gun orders a comparatively small part of a very large production program. The company did not hesitate to accept commitments with respect to these extensions. Agreements were later settled in which the old Bren gun orders were absorbed.

The additional plant and equipment was paid for by the Canadian and British Governments and though designed, engineered and operated by the John Inglis Company Ltd., remain the property of such governments. The plant and equipment of the John Inglis Co. Ltd. remains under the sole control and ownership of that company. So now in addition to carrying on its commercial business and operations in its own plant the John Inglis Co. Ltd. has accepted the task of producing armaments for the Canadian and British Governments in plants owned by these governments.

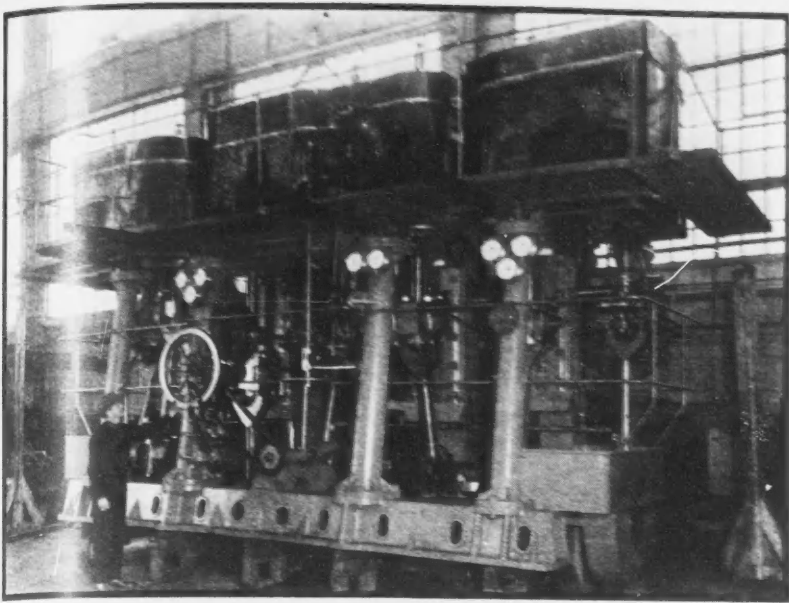


1,117,000-GALLON OIL STORAGE TANK—FABRICATED AND ERECTED FOR LARGE CANADIAN OIL COMPANY.

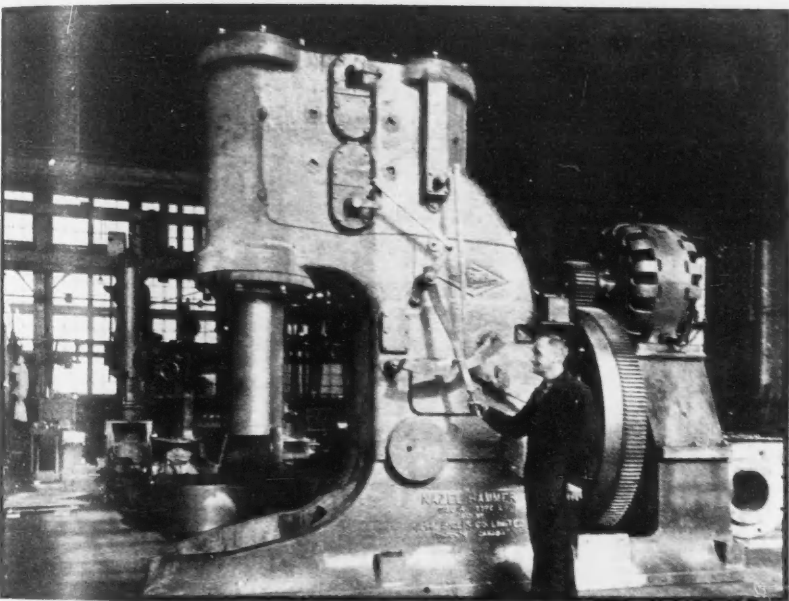


PACKED AND READY TO GO — BREN GUNS FOR THE ARMED FORCES IN CANADA AND ABROAD.





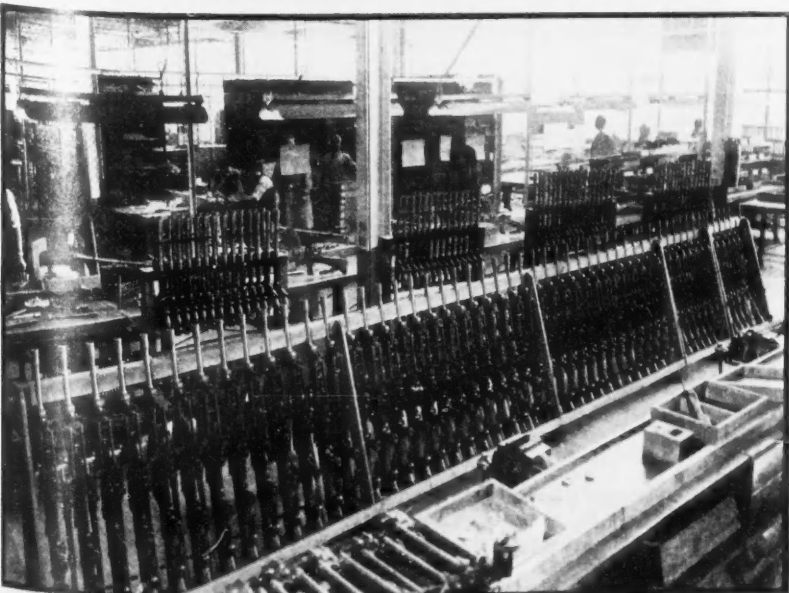
ONE OF A LARGE NUMBER OF MARINE ENGINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION FOR VARIOUS CANADIAN SHipyARDS.



15,900 FOOT POUNDS NAZEL HAMMER CONSTRUCTED IN THE PLANT FOR A LARGE QUEBEC INDUSTRY.



PART OF NEW MACHINE GUN PLANT — RECENTLY CONSTRUCTED AND PLACED IN PRODUCTION FOR BRITISH AND CANADIAN GOVERNMENTS.



VIEW OF BREN GUN ASSEMBLY DEPARTMENT WITH RACKS OF COMPLETED GUNS READY FOR FINAL INSPECTION AND ACTUAL TESTS.

## An Able Trade Missionary

BY WALTER DAWSON

IN PEACETIME and wartime alike behind the dramatic scenes at Westminster there coils a vast army of British public servants of high and low degree. Administrations come and go but it remains the permanent officials of all ranks to keep the machinery of government functioning without interruption. The leaders in this organization do not command awe-inspiring salaries but they do command widespread respect. Unflinching devotion to the highest ideals of ardent public service and loyalty to a great tradition have led young men of the finest type to seek careers in the departments of Whitehall. The significance of this example has not been lost upon Canada. Possessing a comparatively young civil service, this Dominion has nevertheless succeeded in attracting to its ranks through the years many Canadians of unusual ability and promise.

A man of proven worth who has done much to contribute to the growing reputation and strength of Canada's public service is the recently appointed Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, Mr. L. D. Wilgress. Solidly built, of medium height, this Vancouver-born executive whose ready smile and almost shy expression conceal a keen penetrating intellect is one of the most popular senior officials in the capital. Certainly he is one of the most travelled. It might reasonably be expected that the mileage of a trade commissioner would be somewhat out of the ordinary. But young Wilgress had crossed the Atlantic and Pacific oceans six times even before he graduated as a Bachelor of Arts from McGill University at the age of twenty-one. Professor Stephen Leacock looked with considerable favor upon this travel-wise scholar whose earlier intermittent education had not hindered him from graduating with first-class honors in economics and political science.

By several trade mission trips to Soviet Russia and by numerous visits to other European countries in search of marketing opportunities.

A new and more significant phase of the career of this executive in the trade mission began with the dawn of 1931 when he returned to Ottawa to become Acting Director of the Commercial Intelligence Service, Department of Trade and Commerce. He was promoted to the position of Director in April, 1933. It was the commencement of an era of comprehensive trade agreements between Canada and other nations of the English-speaking world. Wilgress came back to Ottawa to find himself in the midst of busy preparations for the Imperial Economic Conference. It seemed only natural that he should be named one of the chief advisers to the Canadian delegation at that gathering. The following year he was a member of the Canadian delegation to the World Economic Conference in London, being selected

towards aiding Canadian exporters to obtain a share in the markets of other countries.

Whatever the economic picture was now facing, it would appear that in the trade picture of the future, the Canadians will be powerfully represented. Such a trend naturally increases the responsibilities placed on the Department of Trade and Commerce. The evidence of Mr. Wilgress' worth as the man to lead this organization is not only in his long and distinguished career but in the fact that he is a man of high character and high ability.



L. D. Wilgress

one of three civil servants to accompany the Prime Minister and Minister of Finance. In 1935 and 1938 his services were of the greatest value in preparing the way for the Canada-United States trade agreements and for the Canada-United Kingdom trade pact of 1937.

IT WAS in connection with the reciprocity treaties with the United States that Mr. Wilgress considers that he performed his heaviest work. New ground was being broken and the responsibility resting upon the government's technical advisers was correspondingly great. That these duties were most capably discharged was recognized publicly by Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

"I do not believe a greater service could have been rendered by any three men at this time," Mr. King told the House of Commons, "not only to Canada but to the United Kingdom and to the United States as well, than have been rendered by Mr. Wilgress, Mr. McKinnon and Mr. Robertson. These are the three able members of our public service who have had most to do with working out all details in the negotiation of these agreements."

During his quarter of a century of continuous service, Mr. Wilgress has witnessed a marked change in the Department's work. In the 'twenties it was concentrating upon creating new outlets for Canadian goods abroad through the efforts of trade representatives. These activities were chiefly of a trailblazing character. Then came the 'thirties, with a worldwide epidemic of quotas, exchange controls, prohibitive tariffs and other arbitrary restrictions. The energies of the Department were of necessity directed

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McGill University, Montreal, Que.



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BLOOD, SWEAT AND TEARS, by The Right Hon. Winston Churchill. McClelland & Stewart. \$3.75.

ALL great leaders of the British people have been notable orators. We who have so often affronted the other arts are astonishingly responsive to the spell of words. The background of our thought is literary and, though we are not as greatly impressed by artists in general as are the Latin peoples, we have a wholesome respect for anyone who has written a book. The coming of the radio has intensified our dependence on the spoken word as a medium for the communication, not merely of information, but of enthusiasm and high resolve. And now, as the Moment always brings forth the Man, we who love fine words so much have a great orator to lead us.

This collection of the Prime Minister's speeches serves as an admirable diary and commentary for the days from the first speech on the Elre Bill, given before the House on May 5, 1938, to the last one included,

## THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY ROBERTSON DAVIES.

### Loud and Bold

given at the Mansion House on November 9, 1940. The book has been compiled by Randolph Churchill and he has given, before each speech, an admirable chronological list of the events which gave rise to it. We are grateful for this addition to the book for it is difficult to keep the happenings of the past three years in order and to determine where the dramatic stress falls among them. Randolph Churchill, without in any way decreasing the value of his book, has made it read like the scenario of a great drama with the principal speeches written out in full.

What an artist Winston Churchill is! The construction of these speeches is sheer delight to the connoisseur of great oratory and great literature. He starts every speech off with a bang; no more than a minute has elapsed before one knows what he is going to talk about and what

line he is going to take. But, like a good artist he always keeps a surprise to be brought out in the feel of his discourse—something to jolt the Treasury Bench or the Opposition or the Enemy. And he always ends up with a suitable peroration. The word 'suitable' is chosen artfully, for Winston Churchill never makes the mistake of bringing up his big guns when a rook-rifle will do. Like a good English orator he spares his speeches with quotations from the Bible, from Shakespeare, from the ancients, and even, when it suits his purpose, from Tennyson. This is oratory as we like it; hot, juicy and heartening, yet tender and poetic, like the very best roast beef.

Undoubtedly this book will have an enormous sale. It deserves it, and when Mr. Churchill has delivered his Victory speech we shall look eagerly for a companion volume.

### Actors Are Human

BY B. K. SANDWELL

AN ACTOR'S DAUGHTER, by Aline Bernstein. Ryerson Press. \$2.50.

THE author of this autobiographical volume is one of the leading scenic designers of the New York stage, but her powers of artistic self-expression are not limited to that medium. She has already one good novel to her credit, and in this more factual narrative she exhibits a power of detached analysis, character drawing, and of feeling for the significant episode, which are obviously in large part the result of her early associations with the stage. Her father was an American actor of high rank, who, however, came short of stardom, possibly in part because of a rather marked addiction to alcohol. He was an important member of an American company which took the daring venture of a visit to London nearly forty years ago; no names are mentioned, but it appears fairly certain that it was the company of the late Richard Mansfield. The father, however, lived his life mainly upon the stage, and is a somewhat shadowy personage in this chronicle of the domestic happenings which impressed themselves upon the mind of a young child, most of whose time was spent in a brownstone front in the vicinity of Times Square in New York. The significant

figures in the book are the mother and the aunts. They were the daughters of a man who had made a great deal of money in New York real estate, had married a second time, and managed to lose his entire fortune before he died. They had the habits of the very rich, and the incomes of their husbands were precarious, all except the "exciting and outrageous" Aunt Nana, who had married her brilliant and successful doctor husband because she was in love with somebody else and wanted to teach that somebody else a lesson, and who soon became the mistress of one of New York's earliest collectors of Chinese art objects.

Few authors have either the inclination or the opportunity to write about their near relatives with the complete frankness that Mrs. Bernstein exhibits. Their magnificent irresponsibility is typical of the Bohemia of New York about the turn of the century, a very different place from the Greenwich Village of today. Those who can remember it will be glad to let Mrs. Bernstein take them back to it for an hour or two; those who cannot will perhaps learn to envy those who can.

### Canadian Verse

BY JOHN REID

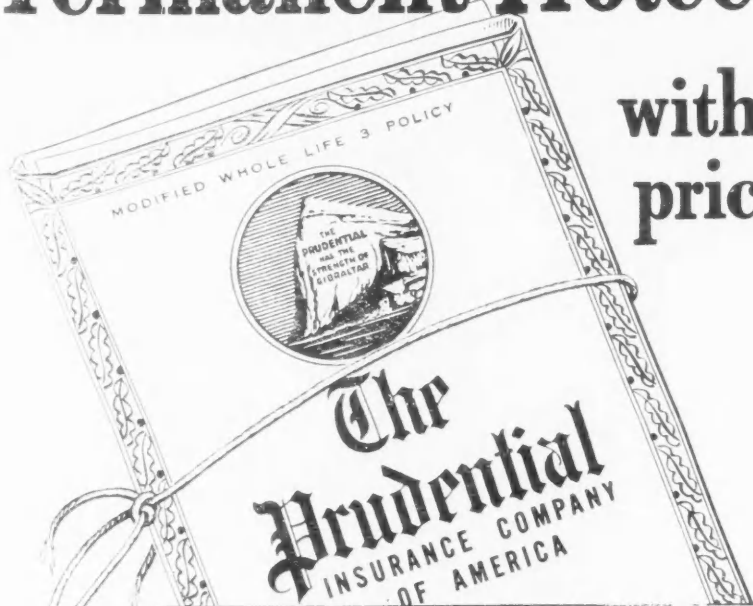
CALLING ADVENTURERS! by Anne Marriott. Ryerson. 50c.  
NORTH STAR, by Leo Cox. Macmillan. \$1.50.

MISS MARIOTT'S *Calling Adventurers!* consists of the choruses from a radio drama which deals with, one gathers, the penetration of northern Canada to develop its natural resources. Perhaps the poetess, consciously or not, sides with this land where "Tortured, crippled trees limp up to meet vast forests," for she invests it with animism (as the two quotations show) thus making it, in a sense, more real. In a mechanized world, the bush pilot is one of the last "adventurers," and if you wish to write poetry to applaud the man-of-action, then he is your pigeon.

Mr. Cox prefers to paint, in sonnets, quatrains and couplets, the St. Lawrence and Labrador, his brush dipped in Victorian sensibility—a bit too "poetical," possibly, to communicate validly to other than those who live in, or wish to escape to, the reality he posits. Miss Marriott writes "free verse," the line limited by the cadence, the rightness or wrongness dependent on the sound. In its original form, i.e., broadcasted, the meaning had to hit home at one hearing, demanding, from the verse, clarity, an immediacy of communication. At that she succeeds.

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# THE BOOKSHELF

## Survey of Some Recent Fiction

BY STEWART C. EASTON

TO SOME it might seem that the whole duty of a novelist is to tell a story, to others that he should portray character, to others that he should hold up a mirror to the dislocation of the age. When all three are blended together as in *Olives on The Apple Tree* by Guido D'Agostino (McClelland & Stewart \$3.00), it is an event, and a true novelist comes into his own.

The characters here are seen accurately and felt intensely. Only one of them, Marco, has thought deeply, and is able to put into words, not only his own disquiet, but the path he believes it necessary to tread for the future. But Emilio the young doctor, born in America, is a remarkable portrait too. The dialogue of the Italians, which rings absolutely true, holds an extraordinary fascination, difficult to describe. Everyone should read this book. I think no one can fail to gain something from it.

I must confess to have had a prejudice against the British rural novel, whether the Brett Young type, apparently sold by weight, or the Street variety, with its agricultural problems and clotheshorse characters. I had imagined Doreen Wallace to be a female variant of these. For this prejudice I herewith apologize, for *The Spring Returns* (Collins \$2.50) is a good novel of the best English traditional style, the characters carefully drawn, and the background just managing to avoid the deathly sentimentality of this particular setting. One is glad to see that the writing of many novels and the supreme crown of the imprimatur of the Book Society on her last one, have not sterilized her power of perception, nor degraded creation to the level of the machine. This book will stand on its own merits and may well be recommended even for those, like myself, who have never sampled the works which gained for the author her reputation.

To tell a story in an exchange of letters is never easy. To tell it in letters from one pen only might seem to be an insuperable task. Yet such is the force of Mrs. Baird's sincerity and the urgency of her subject, that this book *He Rides The Sky* by Irene Baird (Macmillan \$2.25) always carries the reader along with her. She claims that Pete is a composite of all the young airmen who make up the R.C.A.F. and R.A.F. But none the less he emerges as a distinct personality in his own right, modest, charming and quite unconscious of the importance of his job. A true, unsentimental, witty, and strangely warming story of the young men by whose grace England and the Empire still live today.

The chief character in *The Lost Road* by C. E. Scoggins (McClelland & Stewart \$3.00) is also a flyer, but of a different type. Howard Massey is an interesting study of the complete extrovert to whom life is unbearable without the heightening of the senses that only danger can give. Mr. Scoggins has a real understanding of this type of man who is likely to become of increasing importance in the coming age, but has not made him quite heavy enough to carry the book.

I have never heard of Temple Bailey before. But I feel he or she must have been writing a long time. Her book (I think it must be a she) *The Blue Cloak* (Allen \$2.35) brings back queer nostalgic memories of long rows of Nelson's Sevenpennies in the morning-room shelves, and a small boy dreaming. In 1919 we should not have called this sentimental tale of Erik and his dreamship, his siren Nancy and his true love Amelia an escape fantasy. Maybe in those days we didn't expect our reading to have any relation to life. Perhaps it is our misfortune that we do today.

The movement from this to the bitter poignancy of *Short Days Ago* by Rene Brand (Oxford University

Press \$2.35) is a measure of the wasted tragedy of the years since. In the no-man's land between the territory of the Third Reich and some unnamed country terrorized into inhumanity, a few refugees are left alive, to bear within themselves the unconquerable spirit of man. In brilliant impressionistic language with not a word wasted Miss Brand tells of these people, Jews and Christians, her book the only memory of a brief forgotten moment of time, swallowed up in the wider disaster that followed.

There is no end to the making of books on the American Civil War. It could hardly be thought that a new and fresh one could still emerge after Margaret Mitchell's ultimate monument. Yet Mr. Emerson Waldman in *Beckoning Ridge* (Oxford University Press \$3.00) has given us just that, the war seen through the eyes of a group of Virginian farmers who refused to join either side, and were forced to see their homes burned, and themselves become raiders and pillagers for their very existence. This book is really a "Western," written in the hard tense prose of the best of that genre. To all those who delight in stories of action, without psychological subtlety, it is to be heartily recommended.

Miss Blair Niles in *East By Day* (Oxford University Press \$3.00) has also taken an event in history and woven her story round it. In the early 19th century a schooner was observed sailing East by day and turning round to sail West by night.

Escaped slaves are on board with a white navigator who is forced to obey them by day, but tries to attract attention by his nightly manoeuvres. The boat is captured and the slaves put on trial. So much for history. Lucy, the girl who befriends them on land and is driven by her emotional idealism to see their negro State in Liberia, is certainly fictional, but is well enough drawn to serve as a living background for the author's wide knowledge of a rather neglected period of history.

*Tide Still Flowing* by Humphrey Jordan (Mussion \$2.50), the tale of three men, two retired ships' officers, and the third, their friend, who buy and sail a cargo steamer, to cheat old age, is a fine adventure, clearly the work of an accomplished technician. In one incident, the description of Michael's journey into the jungle for a signature, it is lifted right out of its class and reaches the level of great writing, pungent and ironical.

## Rainbow Chaser

BY TAOS

MANY PORTS OF CALL, by Violet Sweet Haven. Longman's Green. \$4.00.

IT IS rather endearing to come upon an autobiography travel-book, where the author admits to "reckless courage." So much nicer than the "Don't mention it, it was nothing at all" school. Miss Violet Sweet Haven would not appear ill-favored, yet no ordinary feminine pursuit has ever troubled her. At nineteen, in Hawaii, she did think of Bill for a few moments, but Yokohama beat him to it. She has flown the Atlantic and the Pacific both ways, sailed round the world in ships, interviewed their Graces of Windsor and been received regularly at the White House, and is still indefatigably seeking new worlds to conquer. She is still only 27. Let us be glad of it.

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# THE BOOKSHELF

## This Is Eire

AN IRISH JOURNEY, by Sean O'Faolain. Longmans Green. \$4.50.

MOST of us have muddled ideas about Ireland and at this time of year, when the St. Patrick's cards appear in their full virecence, we tend to think of it as an earthly par-

adise inhabited by a merry, patriotic people with an odd taste for clay pipes, top hats, and pigs. We are lucky, then, to have this valuable book by one of the best of modern Irish writers to clarify our notions about a land which is of great im-

portance at present. If you want a true picture of a country you are much more likely to get it from an artist than from a politician or an economist; an economist's description of Ireland would be melancholy reading, and a politician's would be bound to do several groups of people grave injustice. But we can put our trust in Sean O'Faolain, who knows his country as only a novelist who was once a travelling salesman can know it.

Mr. O'Faolain makes his journey from Dublin down the coast to his native Cork, up to Killarney and the Blasket, on to Galway and Sligo, through the north to Belfast and Derry, and so back to Dublin again. His descriptions of the country are magnificent; he captures and gives us the spirit of every town and city; he shows us the people of every district, cruel at Cork, mad as hatters at Skibbereen, gentle in Galway, contentious in Belfast, but everywhere with a gift of phrase and that melancholy desolation which is the counterpart of the humor of the Celtic peoples.

This book is beautifully written in a free, supple prose unhindered by self-conscious Hibernicisms or straining after effect. When it is finished we know Ireland better, respect it more and both love and pity it a little. As must always be the case with a book of this sort, it is full of excellent stories; the one I liked best was that about the Carnegie Library in Enniskerry where it was said, "Well, you see, people were coming here borrowing books, and borrowing books until, ah, sure, in the end we had to close it down!" Though of course you may prefer that of the report of the civic welcome given to Danno Mahoney, the World Wrestler, in the *Skibbereen Eagle*; it said his entry was Caesar-ean!

I recommend this book very highly to all readers. For me it changed the Ireland of Charles Lever and Father Prout into a modern land. It is beautifully produced and has ten lovely plates of water-colors by Paul Henry, four of them in color, and a map.

## Poems of the Super Tramp

THE POEMS OF W. H. DAVIES, 1940. Nelson. \$2.50.

THE late W. H. Davies was an original. It is impossible to fit him into any modern category for he joined no School and he founded none. He has no touch about him of the urbane, sensitive, but always slightly tired group whom we now call the Georgians; certainly he had no sympathy with the complex and allusive followers of T. S. Eliot. He wrote of the country, but not of the Cotswolds; he wrote of the city, but not of Bloomsbury. He managed to be at once a tramp, following the hard fortunes of the road among desperate and ignorant men, and at the same time a tender and curiously learned quietist, writing lyrics as naturally as he breathed. His poetry at its best is as good as the best of Herrick; at its worst it is never worse than mediocre.

The simplicity of this poet's outlook on life irritated some of his critics and caused them to say many hard things about him; they thought that he was professionally simple, a sort of latter-day Ambrose Philips. I do not believe that this was so. Davies became a vagabond of his own free will in order that he might be free of ordinary ties, not only economic but spiritual. He refused to join in the grabbing and snatching, the fretting and fuming which make most of us live lives perilously near to spiritual bankruptcy. If it is

not impertinent to compare a dead poet with an imaginary bull, Davies was like Ferdinand; he just wanted to sit quietly and smell the flowers, and that is what he did.

His attitude toward life was one of continual wonder. He was amazed by almost everything he saw because he really looked at it and saw it fresh and new, and not through the eyes of the bustling world, or even through the eyes of another poet. He was surprised by nature, and he was surprised by mankind. Probably Davies met more widely divergent types of men and women in his travels than any of his contemporaries, but his judgments on them are gentle. He chose to tootle pastorally upon a flute, but he was a wiser man than many who have chosen to thump thunderously, but hollowly, on ineffectual kettledrums. Few people seem to read him at present, but in future times he will be regarded as one of the great men of our age, for his work is pure poetry and will be as valid in two hundred years as it is now.

This collected edition of his work is handsomely printed, pleasant to hold, and well made. It is a book to cherish for a lifetime.

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS

QUEST: THE EVOLUTION OF A SCIENTIST, by Leopold Infeld, who with Einstein wrote "The Evolution of Physics." Now, in a magnificently varied story, he tells of his life—from birth in the Cracow Ghetto, through persecution, frustration, and deep personal tragedy to final sanctuary in pure science. Now on the staff of the University of Toronto. McClelland & Stewart Limited. \$3.75.

### BIOGRAPHY

ARTHUR STRINGER, by Victor Lauriston. The Ryerson Press, 399 Queen Street West, Toronto. \$1.75.

This biography of one of Canada's most successful authors is a book of exceptional interest and importance. Arthur Stringer's family, school life, apprenticeship in writing and early struggles are portrayed with appreciative understanding. The book includes a generous number of prose and verse selections, showing this author's work at its best.

### GENERAL FICTION

HE LOOKED FOR A CITY, by A. S. M. Hutchinson. Collins, 70 Bond St., Toronto. \$3.00.

The story of how an English vicar and his family met the challenges of war and peace by the author of "If Winter Comes."

"One of the most powerful novels in years, the kind of story that a constant reader of fiction is only privileged to read six or a dozen times in the ordinary span of human life... a great, a powerful, an unforgettable book—a novel in ten thousand."—W. J. Hurlow in the Ottawa Citizen.

## FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Every week B. K. Sandwell, Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT, selects an important topic for extended comment in his personal department, "From Week to Week". Sometimes solemn, sometimes humorous, his discussions can be depended upon always to be authoritative and—may we say it—urbane.

The Publishers

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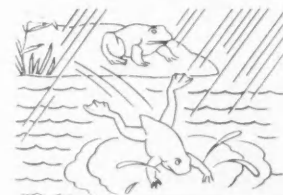
ON DOMINION SQUARE

J. ALDERIC RAYMOND  
PRESIDENT

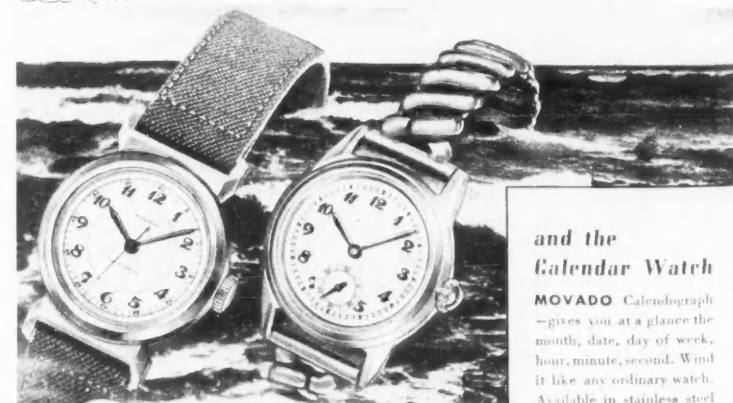
## Gallimaufry

OVERWEIGHT readers may be interested in a little book called *Good-Bye Avoirdupois* (McAinsh & Co. \$1.50) which is written by J. W. McVicar, the Director of Physical Education at the Central Y.M.C.A. in Toronto. It sets out an eight weeks' system of diet which sounds as though it would be effective and which has the great virtues of allowing the dieter to eat enough to keep on his feet, and of requiring no special cooking or peculiar foods. The underlying notion is the sensible one that what does not go into the mouth will not show on the scales, and that by following a few simple rules which are different for each week, the dieter may hope to lose between twelve and twenty pounds without having experienced serious privation. Mr. McVicar sets his face against too much exercise, as he says that this merely makes the dieter unbearably hungry. Stout parties will like his sympathetic attitude.

Philips have issued a new, enlarged and revised edition of their *Ribbons and Medals*, which is a complete guide to the decorations, Naval, Military, Air Force and Civil, worn in British and foreign countries. It is by Captain H. Taprell Dorling, D.S.O., R.N., who is known to thousands as "Taffrail," the nautical author and broadcaster. This useful book can be obtained in Canada from Moyer School Supplies, Limited, for \$2.60.



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# TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

## TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

# DOMINION STORES LIMITED

THE report of the operations of your Company for the year 1940, together with the Balance Sheet, Statement of Income and Expenditure, and Statement of Surplus Account, is submitted herewith.

The policies and plans discussed in the report covering the year 1939 were further advanced and enlarged during 1940. Modernization throughout the chain continued. More unprofitable stores were closed while new self-service stores were opened. Further definite steps were taken to strengthen the control of the operation and to ensure a sound performance.

### SALES AND PROFITS

Sales for the year at \$18,120,945.10 were 8.98% lower than in 1939, but we had an operating profit of \$324,015.99 as compared with an operating loss of \$19,658.40 the previous year. On the average there was a decrease of 90, or 20.93%, in the number of stores operated, but sales per store increased 15.51%.

Net income for the year, before Dominion and Provincial Income Taxes but after all other charges, including a provision of \$115,551.28 for depreciation, was \$157,668.73 as compared with a loss of \$125,207.63 in 1939. Net profit to be carried to Surplus Account, after providing for Dominion and Provincial Income Taxes and Dominion Excess Profits Tax at a rate of 35%, was \$100,818.73.

The success of the improvement and modernization programme referred to in last year's report, as reflected in the results for 1940, indicates that the operations of the Company, for reasons peculiar to itself, were depressed during the years 1936 to 1939 inclusive, or the standard period used as a base in determining normal profits under the Excess Profits Tax Act. Accordingly, the Company will apply for special consideration from the Board of Referees appointed under that Act and steps have been taken towards filing an application at the appropriate time. In making provision for Excess Profits Taxes on the accompanying Balance Sheet, it was assumed that such an application would be successful.

In general, improvement in results for 1940 was due very largely to the increased efficiency of the operation as a whole. While, as is noted later on in this report, there has been a rise in the average wages paid to employees, in other directions economies in operating expenses have been possible. The lowering of discriminatory taxation in the Province of Quebec was of benefit to 1940 results to the extent of \$9,072.82. Elsewhere in this report, credit to prior years' operations as a result of new tax legislation in that Province is indicated.

Operating expenses for 1940 include all costs of doing business as well as charges incidental to opening and closing stores and certain non-recurring items occasioned by necessary changes in operating policies.

As a result of the profit for the year and certain surplus adjustments, as shown in Statement No. 3, the deficit of \$150,641.14 at December 31st, 1939, has been converted to a surplus of \$56,342.63 in the accompanying Balance Sheet.

### FINANCES

Although substantial capital outlays, due to the opening of self-service units, were made during the year, working capital at \$2,156,524.63 increased \$114,661.76 over 1939. The ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 5.05 to 1 at the end of 1940.

Your Company was glad to be able to do its part in support of the common war effort by subscribing for \$150,000.00 of Second War Loan bonds.

Additional Fire Insurance coverage has justified a reduction in Fire Loss Reserve from \$40,000.00 to \$15,000.00.

The net worth of your Company at December 31st, 1940 was \$3,156,682.59, equal to \$11.27 per share issued and outstanding. Of that amount \$7.70 is represented in net working capital.

### OPERATIONS

All phases of the modernization programme outlined in the report for 1939 were advanced during the past year and are continuing in 1941. There were 69 stores closed in 1940 and 15 new stores opened. At December 31st, 1940, the Company had in operation 63 modernized

self-service stores. Progress, we believe, is being made as rapidly as is possible, considering the time necessary for selection of locations, equipping stores, and training personnel required for self-service operation.

Some idea of the magnitude of the problems incident to the reconstruction of your Company's business may be gained from the statement that during the years 1938 to 1940, inclusive, it has been necessary to close 234 stores. At the end of 1940, 324 stores were in operation.

### PERSONNEL

In the belief that loyalty and efficiency are largely the result of fair and sympathetic relations with its employees, your Company, in continuance of a set policy, has tried to take every opportunity to improve conditions for its personnel.

Average wages have been increased. For example, a comparison of average weekly salaries paid to store employees as at December 31st, 1940 shows an increase over December 31st, 1939 of 12% in respect to store managers and of 20% in respect to store clerks. Vacations with full pay were extended to cover all full-time employees. Hours of labour have been the subject of constant study, and improvements have been instituted where practicable. All employees taking temporary training in the Canadian Army Reserve have been given special financial consideration.

A total of 91 employees have already joined the Permanent, Army, Navy, and Air Forces. The Company is proud of these loyal Canadians, and also of its other employees, many of whom, with their families, are voluntarily serving their country, not only in the performance of their daily tasks but in special activities during their off-duty hours.

The Company is co-operating with the Government in its plans for the promotion of the sale of War Savings Certificates, both to employees and to customers.

Supplementary to our ordinary training courses, an educational programme on more general lines was inaugurated during the year. This should prove of great value to the employees personally and should further react to the benefit of the customers and the Company.

Service Pins, which are highly prized by our staff, were presented to employees during the year as follows: 20 years' service—13; 15 years' service—15; 10 years' service—40, and 5 years' service—75.

Our house organ, "The Cracker Barrel", is now well established as a medium for keeping our employees in touch with what is going on within the organization and for assisting in the development of that esprit de corps on which we lay a good deal of stress.

We are glad to take this opportunity to express, in this public way, our appreciation of the loyalty of the employees and gratefully to acknowledge the many indications of increasing goodwill within the organization.

### PUBLIC RELATIONS

Your Company has continued its efforts to co-operate in full measure with producers and suppliers of foodstuffs and with Provincial and Dominion Governments.

Present abnormal conditions increase the problems of distribution. Your Company is doing its best, and with gratifying results, to assist all those engaged in the production and distribution of food towards a better understanding of our mutual problems so that satisfactory solutions may be found.

The year 1940 saw a decided improvement in the general attitude towards chain store organizations. Evidence of this appeared in the lowering of discriminatory taxation in the Province of Quebec. We feel amply rewarded for the effort which has been made, along with other organizations, to bring about a better understanding on the part of all concerned.

Through the proper conduct of its affairs, your Company hopes to continue to merit the support of suppliers, employees, the buying public, and Government bodies. We feel that we have a useful part to play in Canadian business. As public appreciation of that will depend on our performance, the entire effort of your Management is being directed to seeing that the performance is a sound one.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

J. WILLIAM HORSEY,

President.

### Comparative Balance Sheet

Current:	ASSETS	31st December	
		1940	1939
Cash on Hand and in Banks	\$	511,841.61	\$ 649,391.00
Call Loans and Deposit with a Trust Company		175,000.00	326,200.00
Dominion of Canada War Loan Bonds		150,593.75	
Accounts Receivable (Less Reserve for Bad Debts)		119,935.76	186,556.07
Merchandise		1,730,789.23	1,377,469.84
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<b>\$2,688,160.35</b>	<b>\$2,539,616.91</b>
Deferred Charges and Prepaid Expenses	\$	66,332.30	\$ 47,040.49
Mortgage Receivable		3,000.00	
Buildings, Land, and Fixtures (Less Depreciation Reserves)		945,824.66	900,794.46
Goodwill		1.00	1.00
		<b>\$3,703,318.31</b>	<b>\$3,487,452.86</b>
Current:	LIABILITIES		
		1940	1939
Accounts Payable and Accrued Charges	\$	442,422.67	\$ 456,943.65
Taxes Payable and Accrued (Excepting Income Taxes)		32,363.05	41,710.39
Provision for Dominion and Provincial Income Taxes		37,400.00	
Provision for Dominion Excess Profits Tax		19,450.00	
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<b>\$ 531,635.72</b>	<b>\$ 497,754.04</b>
Reserve for Future Fire Losses	\$	15,000.00	\$ 40,000.00
Capital Stock		3,100,339.96	3,100,339.96
Surplus (1939 Deficit)		56,342.63	\$150,641.14
		<b>\$3,703,318.31</b>	<b>\$3,487,452.86</b>

†—Deficit 1939

### Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure and Surplus

	Year Ended 31st December	
	1940	1939
Sales	\$18,120,945.10	\$19,909,039.58
Cost of Sales, Selling and Administrative Expenses	\$15,742,518.28	\$17,694,707.66
Wages and Salaries, Other than Executive	1,975,026.30	2,101,838.31
Taxes and Licenses (Excepting Income Taxes)	79,384.53	132,152.01
	<b>17,796,929.11</b>	<b>19,928,697.98</b>
Operating Profit (1939 Operating Loss)	\$ 324,015.99	*\$ 19,658.40
Add: Interest Earned (1939 Deduct)	7,670.20	9,995.58
	<b>\$ 331,692.25</b>	<b>*\$ 9,662.82</b>
Deduct: (1939 Additions)		
Provision for Depreciation of Fixed Assets	\$ 115,551.28	\$ 60,580.91
Executive Salaries	49,400.68	46,666.64
Directors' Fees	1,440.00	1,620.00
Legal Fees	7,631.56	6,677.26
	<b>\$ 174,023.52</b>	<b>\$ 115,544.81</b>
Profit before Provision for Income Taxes (1939 Loss)	\$ 157,668.73	*\$ 125,207.63
Provision for Dominion and Provincial Income Taxes and Dominion Excess Profits Tax	56,850.00	
Net Profit for Year (1939 Loss)	<b>\$ 100,818.73</b>	<b>*\$ 125,207.63</b>
Surplus at End of Year (1939 Deficit)	<b>\$ 56,342.63</b>	<b>†\$ 150,641.14</b>

\*—Loss 1939 †—Deficit 1939



# WORLD OF WOMEN

## Fashion Shows - - Spring, 1941

BY BERNICE COFFEY

THERE are moments, now and again, when I feel inclined to envy you in North America, for instance at blackout time, draping the windows in thick black shrouds, or driving along a wet road on a moonless night with no illumination but half-blackened parking lights, says a correspondent in a letter just arrived by Clipper from London. Another moment came when a model stepped out on to the stage clad in a suit of the finest, light-weight dove-grey wool, trim as a ship, so light and fine it made one think immediately of approaching spring, with its primroses and high winds and fruit blossom . . . and a voice remarked: "This material is for export only."

"For export only." There are new materials being woven and dyed in England under blitz conditions, new styles being created, but they are for you, not for us. The home market is rationed. The greatest effort is being made to please you in North America. Materials are being produced to suit your taste finer, lighter woollens and worsteds than ever before. Styles are being matched to North American needs. We can't buy these materials here in England. All we can do is to look at them and feel a twinge of envy in our feminine bosoms. I'm sorry to say.

"Great Britain in Wool" was the title of the fashion show where these models were shown recently in London. The materials came from all over the United Kingdom; from Scotland (war has not slowed down production of its famous tweeds); from Cumberland (sheep grazing over the mountain of the Lake District provide the fleecy wool); from the West Country; from the Welsh hills and marches; from Yorkshire moors and dales; and from Northern Ireland. Each of these regions is famous for its woollen materials, but each has specialized in some particular kind. The bold checks of Scotland, for instance, or the rough flecked tweeds of Northern Ireland, or the smooth close-woven West of England flannel. Or, from Wales, a traditional flannel



A graceful woman's dress of Courtauld's rayon crepe. The square shadow print is one of the smartest monotoes of the season and lends itself to the soft fluid silhouette . . . featuring rounded (not squared) shoulders, draped sleeves, soft shirred bodice. At Creed's, Toronto.

shirting in narrow cream and blue stripes, of a type used for centuries to make the farm folk's shirts, brilliantly adapted to fashion the neatest imaginable custom-made spring suit, with box-pleated skirt and a blazer-like jacket edged with blue silk to match the blue stripes. A far

cry from the Welsh farm but I could just see that suit at the race-track or weekend house-party, or walking down Fifth Avenue on a sunny spring day.

Of course, fashion shows in a blitz have their difficulties. For instance . . . The model stepped forth in a tailored "trouser dress" in a soft midnight



Dinner dress of navy blue crepe with inset girdle and cuffs of matching grosgrain ribbon. The flattering collar is of hand-embroidered white pique. Exclusive imported model reproduced by Holt, Renfrew & Co.

Only at HOLT RENFREW'S

We imported both the model and the identical material for our own reproduction of the TOWN-AND-COUNTRY REEFER IN NEW PASTEL PLAIDS — 49.75

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White, Flesh, Rosy, Sun-Tan



blue (the divided skirt in a new and cunningly concealed form) with a smart three-quarter-length jacket in vivid hunting pink. "I'm sorry," the announcer said, "the jacket should have been in a Yorkshire cloth, but the material met a bomb on the way down." And she held up a bolt of cloth with a jagged tear through the middle, where a bomb splinter had passed. "So we had to substitute Melton cloth." (That's what the real hunting coats are made of.) It looked fine, anyway—and here's the real high point of the outfit. The coat came off to reveal a broad scarlet belt, also of Melton hunting cloth, with two big square pockets attached to the belt, like pouches. You could take the pockets on and off with the belt—and wear the belt with other outfits if you liked. Practical, the audience thought—and smart.

There's no room to write of the many models displayed. I'm afraid they all aroused in me that envious feeling I mentioned. One of the most successful was the simplest of all—a smartly tailored two-piece in West of England grey flannel, based on the British battle dress. The blouse, fitting snugly over the plain skirt, carried out the battle-dress motif with four big square pockets and a loose, full back. Another, quite different, was a spring frock of a very light-weight wool printed with a lovely flower design, sprays of delicate brown-red flowers on a cream background. Here's an interesting point about that material. It's printed from blocks over a hundred years old, that were used for house furnishing materials. Now the blocks have been adapted to print fine wools for frocks, in the old city of Carlisle. Soon you'll be seeing these materials in North America, and you'll be able to buy them with a clear conscience. In fact, I hope you will, because there's no better way of giving aid to Britain than by helping our export trade. Well, I think this would be a very pleasant way to give us aid!

#### —And Here

At the Robert Simpson Company the costume which led off the show was a navy cape worn over a light blue jacket and navy skirt pro-



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phetic of the other cape costumes to follow, for this shop believes that women will dote on the swing and drama inherent in the cape costume. The redingote is another costume type for which a brilliant future is forecast—with ample reason, too, because it's a type of costume that is as flattering to larger women as it is to slim young things. Typical charm of this style was one of navy blue worn over a frock in curved lattice work white and blue print. Another, of fine wool, worn by a more mature model, was in that lovely shade that Simpson's dubs Bermuda blue—simple and beautiful over a frock of the same shade. The redingote was untrimmed except for little bands of the material knotted in the centre and used in groups of three down the front. But the costume which really did things to one's heartbeat was that worn by an amazingly lovely blonde model who wore a redingote of a soft green of remarkable depth over a dress printed in a design of pink and white bows on a matching green background. The Nassau pink in the print was picked up by a wide brim straw sailor trimmed with restrained little curls of green feathers in front. It was worn uncompromisingly straight on her head, and from it floated a green veil tied in a bow under her chin. It would have made the Gibson Girl writhe with envy.

Those who have had vague hopes of getting by with last season's suit will discover that it looks definitely old hat beside one of the current season. It's the new 26-inch length to the jacket, the pleats of the skirts that hold a deceptively straight slim line when the wearer is still, but break into spirited motion as she walks. One of these in fine navy wool twill was given the "Dandy" touch with a starched lacy ruff that foamed out of the collar. Boleros with a new rounded line that seems to give them a slight curve into the figure shared honors with redingotes and capes.

All the dresses in this show had straight, lance-like silhouettes that have a way of breaking into surprisingly fluid lines when the wearer is in motion. Typical of this was a white crepe shirtmaker style dinner dress which had a purple grape design appliqued over the double plaques of the pockets... and a handsome white evening dress with long full bishop sleeves cuffed tightly with gold kid which also appeared again in the high collar and link belt. Very "covered up" it surprised with a back slit from neck to waist. The graceful swing of the skirt was reminiscent of that to be seen in Tanagra figurines.

The show was topped off with a caviar fashion that was frankly fun when a model appeared in a long green knitted jersey that gave her figure a poured-in look down to the hips. The very full skirt over which it was worn was a smashing purple and green print. With round clusters of blossoms at the sides of her hair and a fan in her hand all that was lacking was the slanted eyes of the Orient to make her seem an authentic child of China.

#### —And Now

The T. Eaton Company show was titled "Canadiana," and the preview was sponsored by the Landseair Club, so what could be a happier thought than getting the show off to a rousing start by a singer who sang the songs of the various services as their standards were brought on by girls dramatically garbed in long red, white and blue military capes?

The showing opened with a group designed to appeal to women busy in war work: gay tweed jackets and coat in rose and blue stripes, and grey, red and black plaids. Both here and in the suits that followed the bias cut skirt, pleated, was not to be ignored. And among the sportswear "with casual nonchalance" was a herringbone brown and white tweed suit with a half-cape having an unusual button trimming down the sides. So British you could tramp the English moors and be completely in the picture wearing it. Another suit in grey blue herringbone tweed with touches of green, fuchsia and yellow, sported a country-squirish yellow vest.

Many, many plaids passed down

the runway in the most delectable, softest colors imaginable. For instance, ponder the undoubted charm of such subtle combinations as fuchsia, green and blue in plaid on a background of winter white; or pink, beige and blue in another tweed. Then there are such color possibilities as yellow daffodil which made its appearance in a soft wool redingote costume, and gold jersey of which a delightfully simple English dress was made. And speaking of simplicity, the palm for it in our opinion, goes to a black import from Spectator Sports of London. Its fitted lines seemed to mold the figure down to the hips, and the only adornment if you care to call it that—was horizontal bands of the finest

tucks. The skirt carried out this idea with vertical panels of small pleats. The neck was square and fairly low, sleeves were just above elbow length. You couldn't find a better background on which to display cherished accessories.

And among the coats when their turn came was an interesting one that looked like a dress with unpresed pleats in front, and a bodice that buttoned up from there to a tiny high collar. Black.

A post-graduate course in hats and how they should be worn (it all depends on how you're wearing your hair this season, dear!) provided an interlude between day and evening clothes. The sensation at this time was "The Glass Hat," featured in

New York. One was done in ruby-red plastacele—a straight sailor piped in grosgrain. Another, in sun amber plastacele, was perched over a snood of soutache braid.

For evening Eaton's is sponsoring lace, either alone or combined with another material, with fervor and enthusiasm. The shirtwaist dress for evening appeared in creamy-beige lace, while a frail pattern of fine black lace over white traced its outline over the torso of another dress with a skirt made of yards and yards of billowing white organza.

The afternoon ended with the wedding group—very Victorian in basque dresses and shades of orchid and fuchsia for the bridesmaids, and lavender pearl taffeta for the bride.



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EYE SHA-DO:	GREEN BRONZE

#### PURPLE FAMILY

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LIPSTICK and NAIL POLISH:	AMETHYST
EYE SHA-DO:	AMETHYST

#### YELLOW-GREENS

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LIPSTICK and NAIL POLISH:	CYCLAMEN EVENING
EYE SHA-DO:	MALACHITE AND GREEN-GOLD

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# WORLD OF WOMEN

## On The Kitchen Front

BY ELSPETH HUXLEY

London, Eng. (By Clipper). Perhaps some of you in North America have wondered how the British shipping losses, and the German attempt to blockade us, have affected the ordinary housewife—whether we're really short of food, or finding it hard to give our families adequate meals.

Well, of course, nobody would deny that housekeeping is more difficult than it used to be. The meat ration, as you know, is cut down. We're allowed one shilling and twopence worth of meat a head a week—that's between 25 and 30 cents worth. In practice, this means that the ordinary household, with perhaps five or six mouths to feed, have to be content with a small roast on Sunday—half a leg of lamb, perhaps, or a not-so-large chunk of beef. Maybe enough to last two days. Certain things we took for granted as part

of our normal larder equipment have disappeared for the time being: onions, lemons, marmalade, cream, crackers; in many places it's hard to get eggs and cheese. Fruit, canned and fresh, is scarce.

On the other hand, we are not starving—or even going short of food—and don't let anyone tell you differently.

It's a question of changing some of our food habits. If we can't get enough of one thing, we must eat more of another. And it's quite a test of the housewife's adaptability and ingenuity.

But we get plenty of help and advice. Lord Woolton, the Minister of Food, is full of ideas. Once a week he holds a press conference at his London headquarters—perhaps he got the inspiration from President Roosevelt—but this week he added a refinement not yet introduced at

the White House. He gave the newspapermen and women a meal as well as information. Snacks with the story.

When they filed into the conference room, there was a fine array of delicacies spread before them on long, laden tables. Ministry of Food officials turned waiters, handed round plates and dishes. "Try our pigs in clover—it's really very good—do you like it?—splendid—here's the recipe." "Six well-scrubbed potatoes, six skinned sausages; remove the centre core from the length of each potato with an apple corer, stuff with sausage meat, bake in the usual way and serve on a bed of dressed cooked cabbage."

Popular vote gave the palm to fine looking fruit flan—apricots, you would say. But canned apricots are on the prohibited list. Lord Woolton's guests looked puzzled, tried it again. It tasted like apricots, with a ginger flavor—yet perhaps not quite the same—there was something elusive about it. Lord Woolton grinned, and gave the secret away—and handouts of the recipe. Those apricot-like slices were carrots, nothing less. Carrot-Ginger Flan. Potato-crust pastry, made with flour, mashed potato and margarine, filled with finely sliced rings of carrot, lemon jelly, and a touch of both crystallized and ground ginger, baked in a moderate oven. It was really excellent, no two ways about it. Lord Woolton's special, a gift to the housewives of Britain.

### Fewer Black Eyes

This snack—at-the-press-conference idea was arranged to dramatize three things that Lord Woolton wants us to eat more of: potatoes, carrots and oatmeal. We grow more than enough of these three foods to supply our own wants—in fact, unless we increase our consumption of potatoes from half-a-pound a day to three-quarters, there's going to be a surplus, and potatoes are a fine food for energy. If you think they're a bit dull well, it's surprising what you can do with a potato. That's where the ingenuity comes in. That's where Lord Woolton and his experts are ready with suggestions for brighter potatoes.

Then carrots. Nowadays we all have to sharpen our powers of seeing in the dark. If we don't, we bump into lamp-posts and trip over curbs after blackout time, and land us home with a sprained ankle or a nice black eye. But not, it seems, if we eat more carrots. Carrots are the best source available of Vitamin A, and Vitamin A not only protects you against infections of all kinds but helps you to see in the dark. The disease called night blindness is brought on by lack of Vitamin A. Equally, night vision can be sharpened by a liberal dose of it. So... carrots help you to see in the dark, and to avoid those blackout black eyes. And of course, Lord Woolton adds, they're good for the complexion. So now, with powder and face creams and skin-food and all the other cosmetics strictly rationed, Lord Woolton advises carrots to take their place.

And that's another use for oatmeal, too. Of course, it makes porridge, and we all know what that does to the Scotch. Oatmeal makes delicious scones and cakes, too. But it's also the foundation of a lot of facial preparations. English women are being advised now by beauty experts to make their own simple preparations—and one of the simplest, and best, is a mixture of oatmeal and honey put into a little butter-muslin bag and steeped for several hours in cold water.

Lord Woolton doesn't think out all these tips himself. He has a staff of expert cooks at work in the Ministry of Food, headed by Mrs. Horton, who's been experimenting in cookery, and writing about it, for twenty years.

I asked her how she considered that the women of Britain had adapted themselves to the Government's appeal to them to try new dishes, and to change many of their eating habits.

"They've risen splendidly to the occasion," she said. "There's no doubt about it. They've shown far more adaptability than we had dared

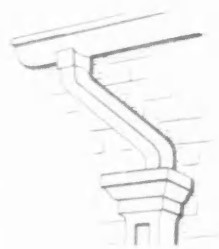
to hope for. But—it's the men who are the stumbling blocks. They're the conservative ones. I get plenty of letters saying—I tried your new way of serving such-and-such a dish

I liked it—but my husband complained it wasn't what he was used to!"

"What's the answer to that one?" I asked. "It's simple," Mrs. Horton said. "Men are attracted by a pretty face, aren't they? Well, apply the same principle to their dinner. Serve up the new dish attractively—garnish it—make it catch the eye—and they'll fall!"

A CONVOY passing through the Straits of Dover was coming within range of the German guns on the French Coast. On one merchant ship all the men were waiting in the darkness for the guns to open up. Every man was at his station, looking towards the East for that flash which would mean they were detected. Then a steward appeared. He marched up to an officer and asked in respectful tones: "Will you leave your tea served before the shelling or after, sir?" The roar of laughter which followed was nearly loud enough to reach the shore.

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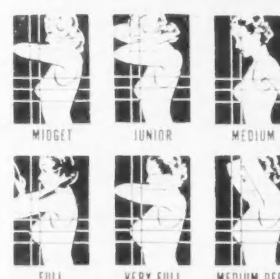
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## HARDLY A PAIN AT 78 She Feels Like 48

Aches and pains are not inevitable in old age. When they do come, there is always a cause for them. Here is a little lesson on growing old, by a woman of 78:—

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—(Mrs.) C. M.

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## Obstacle to Canadian Literature

BY MARIELLE FULLER

Canadian literature — and, with it, the cause of Canadian unity — would  
get along better if English-Canadians were made more aware of the  
French-Canadians, says this writer.

English-Canadians do not learn the French language because they are  
not interested enough to learn, and because French is taught in  
English schools much as Latin and Greek are taught, instead of as a  
living bridge between the two main components of the Canadian  
people.

FOUR intelligent men were discussing Canadian literature and why it was not progressing more rapidly. Each one had been allotted a limited time to expose his views on the subject. To the little group of people who had been invited to listen to them, it was a most interesting and stimulating experience. Yet I, the only French-Canadian present, felt that they were forgetting something very important, namely that the lack of comprehension between English and French-Canadians was, to a great extent, responsible.

True, since the beginning of the war, the whole country has put aside racial differences and is working in close union. But why not take advantage of this state of affairs and do something more to cement this fragile relationship into a lasting bond?

Having come to Toronto a year ago, I was amazed to find so little knowledge of French Canada amongst the people I met. This situation is to be found among the rich as well as poor — among brokers as well as bus-drivers. I have met university graduates, "socialites," professional men and women who have all asked me the most extraordinary questions like these:

"When a Frenchman from France comes to Montreal can you understand him?"

"Here, we learn Parisian French — quite different is it not?"

"I suppose you speak 'Habitant' French?"

"Do you speak a dialect?"

TO THE first two questions I reply, "When a Londoner comes to Toronto, can you understand him?" To the others I try to point out that the only difference in our French is in the accent and intonation. There is, perhaps, another difference in the choice of words. English-speaking Canadians say: "I guess so." "You're telling me." "So what?" and many other words and phrases, slang or otherwise, which, although unfamiliar to an old-country Englishman, still convey the intended meaning to him in an intelligible manner. Is it not logical that there should be similar differences in the Canadian and French manner of speaking?

I gathered from questioning quite a number of persons that this is the idea they have of us: "A poor people composed of very large families whose almost only resource is agriculture. And not very intelligent nor very well educated."

Montreal, the third largest French-speaking metropolis of the world (1. Paris; 2. Marseilles) with a French population of perhaps three-quarters of a million, if we include the adjacent municipalities of Westmount, Outremount etc., cannot be entirely composed of farmers and morons. And what about Quebec city and Sherbrooke? And Sorel and Hull?

These same people did not know that there are two French-Canadian universities in the Province of Quebec: L'Université de Montréal and Université Laval in Quebec city.

When told that the degree of culture is very high in the larger cities and even in many smaller ones and that books, very good ones too, were being written by French-Canadians, they looked at me with great surprise. Now that "Trente Arpents" (Thirty Acres) by Ringuet has been translated into many languages, it is easier to convince them that I am speaking the truth.

IT SEEMS to me that the reason for all this is simply that the majority of English-Canadians are not aware of the French-Canadians. They have not been made interested in them and thus do not realize their worth and value.

French is taught in the English schools in what might be called a remote fashion, not as a language which would help children to bridge the gap that separates them from French Canada. It is more like Latin or Greek to them, important to a good education but not practical. Older students learn it because there is a country across the sea where it is spoken!

Likewise the French-Canadian child is brought up to ignore his English brother. When we learn English in our schools it is for a different reason again. Canada is a bilingual country and if you want to get anywhere in the business world, English is indispensable.

Because so very few English-Canadians speak French, we surmise falsely that, perhaps, they are not very bright. We have simply not realized that it is because they have not been made interested enough to learn. Of course, we ourselves are

## SO SMALL YOU ARE ENGLAND

SO SMALL you are England,  
Dropped in the pounding sea,  
From east, west, north to south  
So small a territory.

But how your thunderous roots go  
down

Riven to layered rock,  
And how close to the cleanly clouds  
Your branches talk!

How shall it be, England,  
That you could ever die,  
Since he who would measure you  
Must tape from rock to sky?

DOROTHY DUCHEMIN,  
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

self-centred because we have had to keep to ourselves in the past in order to preserve our tongue and our traditions.

But now, especially in time of war, when all Canadians are pulling so well together, is it not too bad that such a state of misunderstanding should exist?

WHAT can be done about it? Is it not here that Canadian literature comes in?

One of the four speakers, I don't remember whether it was the poet or the writer of psychological novels, the literary editor or the author of the famous historical novel, quoted from the ancient poet "I will sing of deeds, let others make the laws." These words seem particularly appropriate. If only all Canadian writers picked up this challenge today, to help their country, there is no telling what lasting benefits could be derived.

Editors of Canadian newspapers and magazines could help enormously by encouraging Canadian authors, by means of contests, to write about different parts of Canada. French-Canadian stories could be translated into English and vice versa. Once the interest of the people was aroused, the rest would be easy because great qualities, talents and achievements are found in both races and whatever can be thought in one language can be said in the other.

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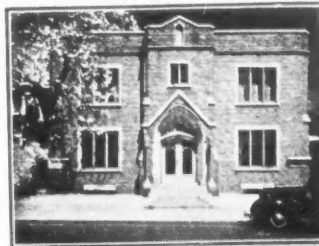


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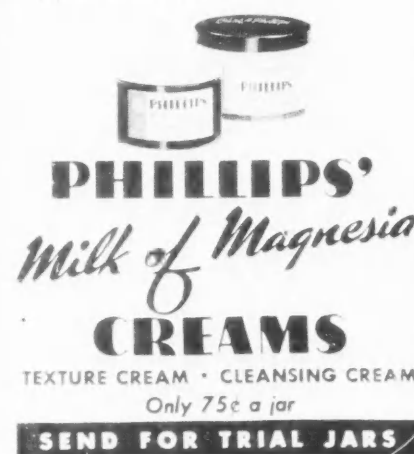
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# MUSICAL EVENTS

## Simon Barer Revives Scriabin

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE most interesting factor in the program of the remarkable Russian pianist, Simon Barer, at Eaton Auditorium last week was his revival of three Etudes by the experimental composer, Alexander Nicholaevich Scriabin. They came as a conclusion to a sequence of works by men who had been experimentalists in their day, Bach, Scarlatti, Liszt and Chopin, whose music is familiar enough today, but was once absolutely unique.

Prior to the World War of 1914, the music of Scriabin was widely discussed in musical circles. Any ambitious young pianist making his debut included Scriabin in his program, not merely because the Russian had a measure of genius, but because he was synonymous with new ideas. Born in Moscow in 1872, he died there in his 44th year (1915) and did not live to see the Russian Revolution. Had he survived he would probably have been its enthusiastic supporter, for he was a rebel heart and soul. He was not born in poverty; but his situation was rather worse. His mother died when he was an infant, and an indulgent grandmother let him do what he pleased and wholly neglected his education. He actually taught himself to read and write, and play the piano. As a child he could repeat on that instrument any composition he heard. Somebody took him to see Anton Rubinstein, who refused to instruct him on the ground that the boy would get along better teaching himself.

After a futile attempt to make a military cadet of him, he was sent to the Moscow Conservatory. His great talents were recognized, but he quarreled with his teachers, Safonoff, Tanieff and Arensky. His aim was to be a composer but he refused to concentrate on musical science, or listen to the precepts of instruction. He insisted on doing things his own way or not at all. Fortunately he found a friend in Balieff, not the director of "Chauve Souris," but a celebrated Moscow music publisher, benefactor of many of the National School of composers; and as a youth of twenty his talents as composer and pianist found recognition in France, Belgium and Holland. In 1898 he returned as teacher to the Moscow Conservatory where he had been the "enfant terrible," and began to develop his novel ideas. He had been at first influenced by Chopin but developed a sys-

tem of his own. Like others before him he sought to establish the relationship between musical tones and colors. The chief fruit of this was his orchestral work "Prometheus, a Poem of Fire," which demands an accompaniment of colors thrown on a screen. (The futility of such speculations is indicated by the fact that Scriabin saw C major as red; and Rimsky-Korsakoff who made similar experiments saw it as white.) He won widespread attention in musical circles with a new synthetic scale, based on chords of superposed fourths. Last week Mr. Barer played two Etudes developed on these lines: one in D flat major and one in D sharp minor; and both were fiery and dazzling. While in London in 1914 Scriabin contracted a tumor on his lip which caused his death at Moscow a year later.

Strangely enough, what with the World War and events in Russia, interest in Scriabin died with him. Only now is it being revived, mainly by the efforts of Mr. Barer, the foremost living interpreter of his music. No pianist is better equipped technically to handle the problems of the composer's "synthetic scale." His ease, fluency, beauty of touch, and magical finger technique give listeners a continuous thrill, though his pianism suggests nervous force rather than emotion. His most magnificent display of the ultimate in technique apart from the Scriabin Etudes was in two Sonatas by Scarlatti, in which his execution, grace, and balance were superlatively fine. He also played Liszt's Sonata in B minor as though he had penetrated the thought back of every baffling entanglement; and in the Strauss-Godowsky "Fledermaus" Fantasy revealed with exquisite refinement the full battery of his illimitable resources.

### Jean Dansereau

Owing in part to the war, Montreal today boasts a remarkably gifted coterie of young instrumentalists, most of them of French-Canadian origin. Within the past few weeks Toronto has heard two of the most outstanding, Arthur Leblanc, violinist and Jean Dansereau, pianist. The latter was guest artist with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra last week, and proved a most magnetic and accomplished artist. He made a full conquest of a vast audience, with a

work that can be very bad in inferior hands, but is magnificent when well played, Tchaikowsky's Concerto in B flat minor. Personally I like this work, and the Violin Concerto in D, better than the symphonies, popular though they be. In the Piano Concerto the climax comes at the outset. The majesty of its opening passages is never quite equalled in the pages that succeed them, but it is all exultantly beautiful. Dansereau has as loose a pair of wrists as a pianist could desire, and a romantic temperament; his touch is elastic, his reserves of power adequate for all occasions; and he interpreted the whole work with ingratiating freedom and fervor.

### Joyous Baccaloni

Listening to a Metropolitan Opera broadcast of "The Barber of Seville" recently I heard something that to those conversant with operatic traditions was quite wonderful. Before one's very eyes, or rather before one's very ears, the Italian buffo singer Salvatore Baccaloni was "stealing the show" despite a remarkable cast, which included John Charles Thomas, a renowned Figaro, and a very fine Basilio, Ezio Pinza; not to mention two gifted singers in the roles of Rosina and Almaviva. He was singing the minor role of Dr. Bartolo, the "slipper pantaloons" of the piece. Unlike the other characters Bartolo has no celebrated arias to sing; but the humor and expression Baccaloni put into every bar of recitative made his performance the outstanding one. It is said to have been Toscanini who advised this singer, endowed with a fine voice but physically unromantic, to revive the almost forgotten art of buffo singing; and Baccaloni this season in New York has rendered possible the revival of two neglected comic operas by Donizetti. The news comes that he will be sent on tour next season with a small company, to give operatic concerts in costume, and that his repertory will include excerpts from Verdi's "Falstaff." Let us hope Canada will be favored by a visit.

Reginald Stewart has been win-



Ish-Ti-Opi, Choctaw Indian, who sang a full program of native songs at the last concert of the Women's Musical Club at Hart House Theatre, Toronto, at 3 p.m. Thursday, March 13.

ning favor as conductor of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra in the famous broadcast "Sunday Evening Hour." On March 9 he had with him as guest artist the soprano, Rose Stevens; and on his final program, March 16 the Brazilian pianist Gulemar Novaes will play. On March 17 Mr. Stewart begins a series of piano broadcasts from Toronto over the C.B.C. network.

### Various Events

On Feb. 15th The Conservatory String Quartet gave the first of three evenings of chamber music at Conservatory Concert Hall. The associated artists were the celebrated violinist, Kathleen Parlow, and the distinguished pianist, Alberto Guerrero. Later programs will be given on March 13th and April 19th. At the initial concert the major event was Chausson's Concerto in D major for violin, piano and string quartet, one of the most beautiful of French chamber works. Though composed in the nineties its modernity is unquestionable.



Ethel Waters, famous negro actress and singer, is seen here with Dooley Wilson in a scene from "Cabin in the Sky" which is at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, for the week of March 24, with a New York cast.

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# THE FILM PARADE

## More Movie Marital Mixups

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THERE used to be a time when sensitive Americans sometimes felt mortified by the way American life and customs were reflected on the screen for European eyes. That's all over now of course, since Europeans are too busy knifing each other in dark alleys to worry much about our inferior civilization. Screen heroines can behave any way they like without bothering about what the neighbors think. They've taken every advantage of it; and it's not as a defender of the American way of life but simply as a tired moviegoer that I rise at this point to say I'm good and sick of the way our screen lovelies are carrying on.

I'm tired of the way they boss and pout and fly into tantrums; the way they throw costly bricabrac at their husbands' heads; the way they slam and bolt their bed-room doors and keep their poor yearning mates pleading through the key-hole. I'm tired of their appalling bad temper and their still more shocking primness and egotism. They're all exactly the same with nothing changed out the gag-lines; they're all completely ruthless about their manners and maddeningly particular about their morals. And it's just about time someone (to borrow the best of the recent gags) took down their particulars and gave them a good sound spanking.

Take, for instance "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," the most recent example of the screen marital exposés. For her own good reasons Mrs. Smith (Carole Lombard) keeps Mr. Smith

(Robert Montgomery) shut up in their bed-room for days at a time. Then later when he wants to break into her sanctuary for his own good reasons, she slams the door on him so smartly that she makes his nose bleed. As long as she is married to Mr. Smith she presses every awful advantage of the married state. When she discovers that because of a legal fluke she isn't married to him at all she flies off, furiously virginal, leaving Mr. Smith unhappily in pursuit. Of course you know that she is crazy about him, because in situations of this sort you can always measure the heroine's devotion by the lengths she will go to keep the hero in a state of anguish. So the task of the director here (Alfred Hitchcock, of all people) is to keep Mrs. Smith dangling, a beautiful, tantalizing carrot, ahead of the unfortunate donkey's nose for an hour and a half. Well, it's suspense of a sort but it isn't the kind of suspense Mr. Hitchcock has accustomed us to.

For about three-quarters of an hour Director Hitchcock works really hard at turning his frayed old theme into something fresh and funny. He even succeeds at times—e.g. in the sequence where a large inscrutable white cat presides over the restaurant table where the two are dining, and later in a night-club sequence when Mr. Montgomery mixes agonizingly with a blind date. After that Mr. Hitchcock apparently lost interest in the affair, or, for

all anyone could tell, simply strolled off for lunch leaving the camera man to grind away till quitting time. The picture from this point on just goes on and on because there doesn't seem to be any particular reason why it should stop and finally stops because there doesn't seem any special reason why it should go on.

Alfred Hitchcock is a remarkably resourceful director and Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery are two highly attractive people. Unfortunately "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," though it has its odd moments, doesn't do any real justice to any of them.

THE week brings its usual Western. It's called "Western Union"



John Dembeck, young American violinist, who will play his second recital this season on Thursday evening, March 20, in the concert hall of the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

and is another of the screen's celebrations of America's romantic industrial beginnings. It's all in tech-

nicolor and very brilliant and exciting to look at even if the process provides effects that Nature in her most immoderate moods would never dream of attempting.

"Western Union" has just about everything—Indians, outlaws, a tremendous bush fire, and one of those big shooting windups where hero and villain flatten themselves against doorways and pop out and blaze away and pop back again while the flying bullets take pieces out of the lintels and mirrors and minor characters. What with gun-fighting, Indian fighting and fire-fighting it looked as though those early visionaries would never get both hands free to build their wires across America. Eventually they do, and by the time the wires are strung the audience is thoroughly unstrung; which one can take to be the sign of a good Western. Randolph Scott gives a laconic, unexaggerated performance as the outlaw hero the best role he has ever played on the screen. Fritz Lang directed it, with plenty of pace and spirit. If you like big rousing Westerns you won't find anything better.

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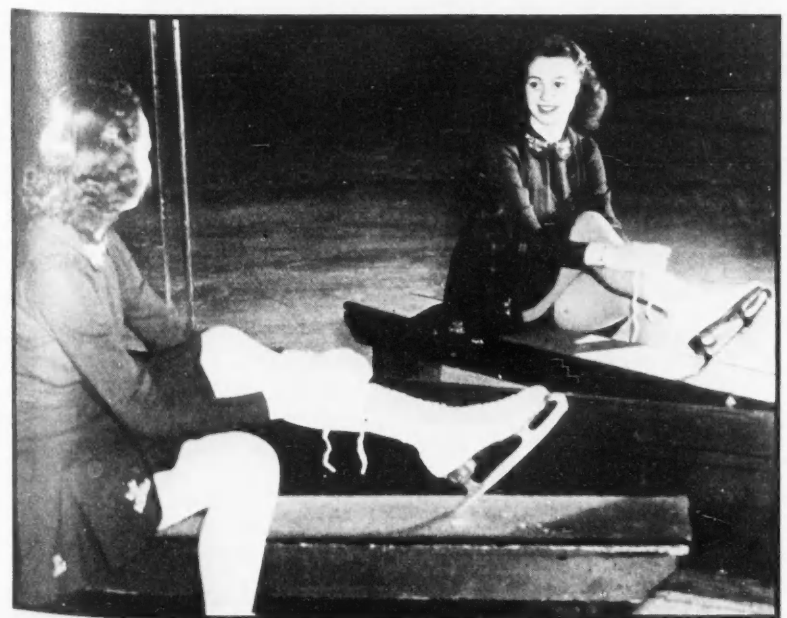
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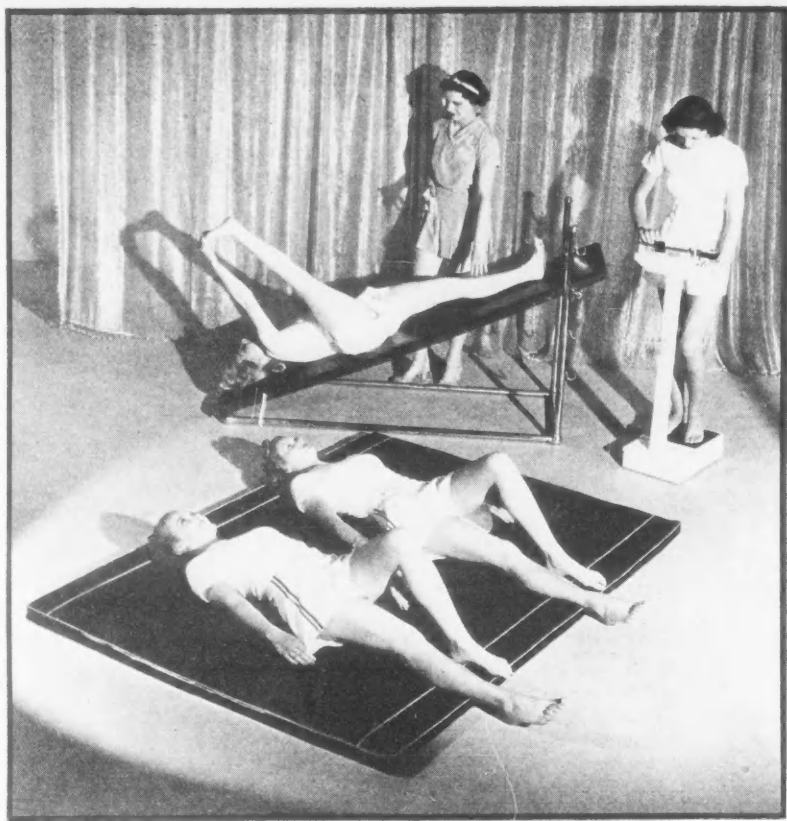
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Boris Volkoff, Toronto dancer, who designed the skating ballet, Cinderella, which was one feature of the Toronto Skating Club Carnival, seen at the Maple Leaf Gardens, Toronto, for five nights of this week. Below: Norah McCarthy, Canadian figure skating champion, star of show.







A glimpse behind the scenes in a salon where embonpoint is kept at bay.

## DRESSING TABLE

### A Cold Subject

BY ISABEL MORGAN

WE'RE not going to pretend that anyone can enjoy a cold. However we are going to be brash enough to attempt to suggest how to wring some comfort out of the circumstances and, God wot, how to meet the situation so that you won't be too

sorry an object in the sight of your nearest and dearest.

The all too common cold is not something to be taken lightly when first it manifests itself in unpleasant symptoms: scratchy throat, congested chest, the change of a soprano

voice into a husky baritone, not to mention that old-rockin'-chair-done-got-me feeling. The elusive germ which is referred to mysteriously as "an unfilterable virus," hasn't any respect for anybody—although everyone has great respect for it, so if you take the advice of your doctor your first thought will concern a hot bath and bed. And how good they both look!

But before succumbing to the temptation of either take just a little time out to brush your hair well and rub in a little scalp tonic, because a cold plays havoc with the hair by flattening and dulling it. Brush and comb it back into its waves and then on with either a net, or a hair-bow tied on top in a skittish little bow.

And now for that steaming hot bath to take the pains out of your poor old bones. A handful of perfumed bath salts in the water won't affect the course of your cold one way or the other but toss it in anyway, just for the heck of it. Follow this with a brisk rubdown with a rough towel and, if your strength is still holding out, some perfumed skin lotion and a swish of perfumed talc. What if your olfactory sense has gone on strike and you can't seem to detect even a whiff of the perfume—the fact that it's there, even though you can't sniff it, is good for the spirits.

#### Time to Retire

And now, having left some of your shivers and shakes in the warm steamy atmosphere of the bath—we hope—you climb into bed wearing your prettiest and warmest bed-jacket. There, with all the tools near at hand, it's time to give your face some of the care it undoubtedly needs badly, for a cold and a high temperature raise hob with the skin. That parched hot feeling leaves it dry and thirsty for lubricants so give it lots of cleansing cream, pat in skin lotion to cool and firm and follow with generous amounts of a cream that will keep it supplied with the oils it needs so much. When using the latter, it is a good idea to see that the area around the nose and mouth gets more than its usual share, for the sniffles and consequent use of cleansing tissues and hankies usually makes this area of the face feel as though it had encountered sandpaper. The contents of a tube of borated vaseline used between times can be a comfort, too. And don't overlook the soothing effect on inflamed eyes of eye drops or eye lotion.

Having performed all these little chores you're ready for just a smidge of foundation cream over the nose to hold a light flick of powder and a finishing touch with your lightest colored lipstick. If you don't feel better by now, you are probably a case for the nearest hospital.

And so, with a couple of aspirin tablets inside you, gallons and gallons of lemonade nearby to take away that blotting-paper sensation in your throat, a book at hand that the reviewers indulgently have classified as "light reading"—why, you are all set to endure discomfort with a smile of sweet fortitude.

And we will lay a bet of one aspirin bottle (empty) that the cold you've dealt with so gracefully won't seem half as much of an ordeal—either to yourself or those about you—as one that is allowed to run its course the hard way.

#### SOLDIERS IN THE STATION

THEY said goodbye

There among the blank faces,  
Moulded white  
Under the glare of flung light;  
Dazed

Under the anaesthetic thumb of noise,  
Their eyes were bruised with memory,  
Seeing a long hill where the shadows  
spread like ink

To start their fear  
And make them run through falling  
leaves,

One stumbled—  
And the earth beneath her hand was  
stubble-sharp  
And cold,

Ah! do not think of that  
While the train noise shivers through  
The white faces all around you.  
Remember the laughter only here;  
At midnight if you must, recall the fear.

KATHERINE AUKINS.



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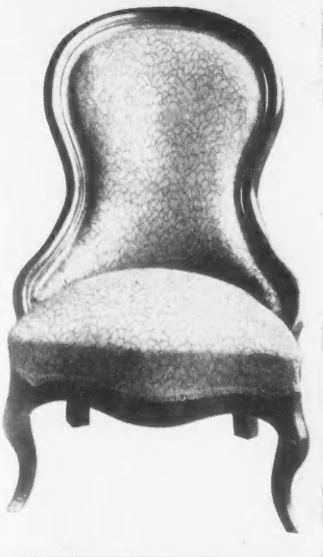


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## ART AND ARTISTS

### Royal Canadian Academy Exhibit

BY GRAHAM McINNES

DURING the last war the Royal Canadian Academy got together an exhibition of paintings and sculpture which, sponsored by the National Gallery, travelled across the Dominion, the proceeds of sales going to assist in the war effort. Recently there opened in Toronto a similar exhibition of some sixty works, proceeds from all sales being donated to the Canadian Red Cross Society. For this worthy object, there should be, and undoubtedly there will be much support, and the committee plans to show the exhibition in Winnipeg in order that buyers may not be limited to the East.

There is a great variety of paintings and sculpture here; variety enough, you would almost say, to suit any taste; and each of the sixty-three painters and sculptors has contributed generously. But it would be nice if we could see the artists' talents being integrated with the war effort in a more positive way. They are doing all they can (and no one can be more quixotically generous with his own work than a true artist); but they are not being allowed to do very much. In Britain, there are camouflage experts, official artist-war correspondents and recorders, poster designers and letterers. Canada has equivalent talent available, and we should like to see it used more freely. So, I'm sure, would the artists.

The Mellors-Laing galleries of Toronto get full marks for their latest show of sketches and canvases by Thomson, MacDonald, Jackson and Harris. It offers a curious and stimulating foil to their current collection of British paintings. These are so suave, ordered, and even when lyrical, reticent. Even MacDonald's softest pastoral seems to shout beside them, though it might be said, too, to shout thinly. But his "Wild Ducks", a turbulent, gusty affair, carries complete conviction, and is in the same class, has the same dramatic thrust as his "Elements". An early Harris of the back-alley period is here. How he could people the drab emptiness of down at heel houses with life. A group of four Thomson sketches (there cannot be many left now) shine out from between two large and mellow Jacksons. The subject matter of these last is as far removed as the Lower St. Lawrence and the Alberta foothills, yet from each Jackson has taken its essential spirit; on each he has impressed his own rich sense of rhythm and texture.

Leonard Brooks begins to look as if he had hit on a formula. His present show at the Women's Art Association, Toronto, contains too many snowscapes in which identical tricks have been used. Brooks has always seemed a sensitive and serious artist, whose strength lay in the creation of atmosphere, and in a subtle understanding of surfaces. In one or two deft water colors, and in a canvas of willows by an ice bordered stream, he gives evidence that he has that strength. Elsewhere, judging by this show, he is apt to dissipate it to secure an effect.

Dorothy and Lindsay Wardell have a small show of oils and water colors on view at the Arts Club, 96 King West, Toronto. Miss Wardell shows restraint and sympathy in handling the figure, especially in a nude and the head of a young girl.

THE current print room show at the Art Gallery of Toronto features work by Manly MacDonald, Franklin Arbuckle, Frank Hennessey and Leonard Brooks. These painters do not surprise and enrapture, but their work is competent. MacDonald adheres to a soft smooth variant of impressionism, which in Brooks becomes strong as well as pleasing. Hennessey's pastels are fine exercises in a tricky medium. Arbuckle, every so often, bursts through his run-of-the-mill landscapes to give us

a hilarious study in the comedy of manners. His painting of a Toronto beverage room just before closing is still the classic statement on the grim way in which inhabitants of the Queen City take their pleasure.

Henri Masson is giving us another opportunity to see his work; the present show is at the Picture Loan Society, Toronto, and it is a real pleasure to visit. It's the sort of show that fills you with a warm glow, makes you feel this country can produce anything, makes you confident that the Canadian landscape tradition is in safe hands. Masson paints highly paintable country; the valley of the lower Gatineau, with its glimpses of blue water, its rolling up-thrust hills, its rich farmlands and fringes of urban development. But a less acute painter could easily make these surroundings dull. Masson, fortunately, has a skilled brush, a highly selective eye, a rich feeling for paint, and an ability to integrate the land and its people through firm design and a deep understanding of his background. There's no particular point in naming specific paintings. All of them water colors, charcoal, oils are good; some are superb. They are their own best advocates.

WITH the death of Miss Adaline Van Horne, the fate of the magnificent art collection gathered by her father, the late Sir William Van Horne, becomes once more a matter of the liveliest public interest. During her lifetime, Miss Van Horne kept the collection with loving care precisely as Sir William left it at his death in 1915. On many occasions she loaned important paintings to public exhibitions, and, apart from a fire which, breaking out in the upper portions of the Van Horne home in Montreal, destroyed some paintings (including, if memory serves, a van Gogh), the great collection is intact.

With its fine Rembrandts, Grecos, Cézannes, Goyas, Constables and van Dycks to name only a few it is the keystone in the arch of Canadian connoisseurship. Let us hope it will long remain so, as a monument to Sir William Van Horne who, though born an American, is closely identified with Canadian railroading, and as a mecca for Canadian art lovers. Great collections reflect the personal taste of their founders, and it is only by preserving them intact that the flavor of the collector's mind, as well as the total effect of his choice can be observed. The man who bought a Cézanne in 1910 and a Laurencin in 1915 was surely a man of penetration.



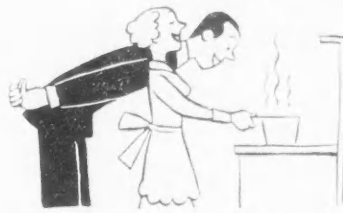
John Goss, English baritone, will give two song recitals at Hart House, Toronto, on March 17 and 19. A large part of his programs will consist of English songs, Elizabethan, 18th century, and modern.



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# Priestley, Novelist and Typical Briton

BY J. G. SINCLAIR

IN AN earlier article in SATURDAY NIGHT, I expressed the view that, after Mr. Winston Churchill, no voice was more popular over the air than Mr. J. B. Priestley's. I emphasized what seemed to me the obvious reasons for this immense popularity, namely, that Mr. Priestley understood what was in the minds of the masses of the British people, and with that understanding had the rare gift of eloquent expression.

Mr. Priestley is, in the fullest meaning of the phrase, a really big man. He is big in his understanding of mankind. He is both versatile and profound. Not only has he written a considerable number of worthwhile books, but he has also had produced a long list of plays, and among these are some of the greatest dramatic works of this age. Besides all this he long ago established himself as a great, powerful journalist.

He was among the first to discern the real meaning of the new spirit and the sinister tendencies that awoke in Germany with the rise of Adolf Hitler. He was among the first to set about the difficult task of illuminating for British readers the baleful psychology of the continental aggressors, decoding their ultimate intentions as affecting his own countrymen.

### Pathway to Fame

The pathway to literary fame in England, as elsewhere, is, short of some rare and phenomenal stroke of luck, extremely difficult. Instances could be cited where "luck" has made an author famous overnight, as in the case of Mary Webb, for example. Had not Mr. Stanley Baldwin, then Prime Minister, chanced to mention at a banquet that he was busy reading a new author whom he had "discovered," the chances are that the books of Mary Webb would have continued to lie dead and unnoticed as they had done for years before Mr. Baldwin chanced to alight on one of them.

But a British Prime Minister happened to mention his "discovery" at a great banquet and the trick was done. The newspapers next day hailed a new genius and the printing presses, plus publicity, did the rest. As Sir Egerton Brydges, one of England's greatest and most neglected men of genius, observed more than a hundred years ago, literary fame is mainly a matter of chance.

This matter of caprice in public taste cannot, however, be applied to the case of Mr. J. B. Priestley. Assuredly he has had to work, and work hard, for the fame and prestige he has duly earned. His first novel was not a numerical success but his publishers believed in his possibilities as a novelist.

They commissioned him to write a very long novel. The long novel, what had been previously known as the three-decker, had been out of fashion for many years, though the long novel, "Old Wives' Tale," by

Arnold Bennett, had in that single instance revived it. This long novel by Priestley was "The Good Companions," and it was published in the summer of 1929. It "hung" almost lifeless for a few weeks, to the apprehension of author and publisher alike, and then it suddenly broke like a halted cataclysm, carrying everything before it.

It was Mr. John Squire, the principal reviewer of the London Observer, who in two and a half columns of review placed Mr. Priestley's novel among the greatest works ever written; and it was not long after that that Mr. Squire saw his judgment overwhelmingly justified by a world public whose demand for copies of the book taxed the presses to their utmost production.

### Argument at the Pub

There are in "The Good Companions" all those qualities which persist in the J. B. Priestley of today. Qualities of companionship and good fellowship; a smoke and a chat at the corner of the street; two or three drinks and a hearty argument at the local pub; a healthy mental attitude to all things and everybody, but always with a keen eye on abuses and wrongs, since it must never be forgotten that J. B. Priestley is essentially at heart a reformer, an evangelist for a New Deal in the Old Country.

When world fame came to Priestley he did not forget nor forsake the things that had inspired his righteous fury as a boy contributor to the local press at Bradford—the impulse to make the world a better place to live in. With great wealth at his disposal he could have cast aside those burdens and chagrins that harass a sensitive man's attitude to the world about him.

Priestley could have abandoned that England that had tortured his early impulses and caused him to write articles on socialism. Abandoned the England crowded with working men in shabby homes, working too long hours at too small a hired price. He could have cashed in on the rebel inside him and taken his ease among his books—for he is a ceaseless reader and inquirer—to let the noisy world take care of itself.

Many men overtaken by noble impulses and an urge to leave the world a rather better place than they found it have been ossified and presently gone dead inside themselves through the acquisition of money. Once money came their way the pristine evangel by their side suddenly staggered and then fell dead.

### Saying Mouthfuls

I remember a young man at Oxford who set out with much pungent word spinning to arouse the agricultural workers of Oxfordshire, England, to a sense of their rightful places in industry (they were given wages at that time of about \$3 weekly), and then one evening he tasted the Squire's port. The good vintage was so effective in its diversion of that young man's altruistic impulses that today (as I could show you) he has considerable space in England's Who's Who, with several little titles and tags after his name. Money is a subtle alchemy when it gets strewn among one's nobler impulses.

But this did not happen with J. B. Priestley. Instead, it gave him the opportunity he had been waiting for. After the staggering fame that the publication of "The Good Companions" gave him, newspapers were willing to print and to pay high prices for anything he had to say. And Priestley had plenty to say. And he said it; "mouthfuls" of it.

Where Robert Blatchford had left off, a tired and somewhat disillusioned old warrior, Priestley began. He poured out lengthening columns in newspapers revealing the economic blotches and injustices that festered and throve in the "green and pleasant land of England," concealed by a willful or unthinking conspiracy of silence below her innumerable layers of social distinctions. In stinging

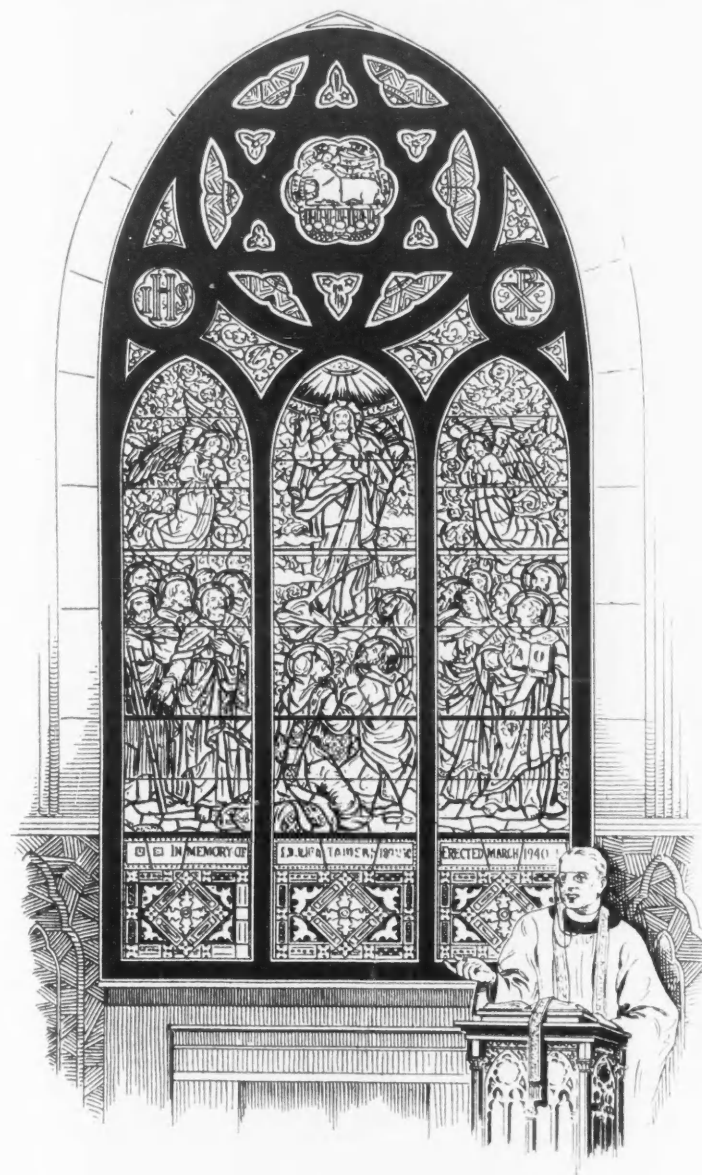
satire, and in words that scorched like livid caricatures, he smote the complacency in high places that had called forth the bitter words of a great English poet, Sir William Watson, when he wrote:

"Here, while the tide of conquest rolls  
Against the distant, golden shore—  
The starved and stunted human souls  
Are with us more and more."

The passion that pervades all that Priestley says today is engendered for the extirpation of aggressors

wherever they rear their baleful heads. And when liberation has been won none will more effectively stand for a better Britain than J. B. Priestley. He is truly representative of the people, which explains his great and increasing popularity.

"There are still noodles in high places," he exclaimed in a recent broadcast, "who stupidly believe that when this war is over we shall return to things as they were. They are fools who believe that." A better Britain, not the old Britain, is what the people of the "tight little isle" are expecting to emerge from the present inferno; and if this belief had no basis in fact then the war would not be worth fighting.



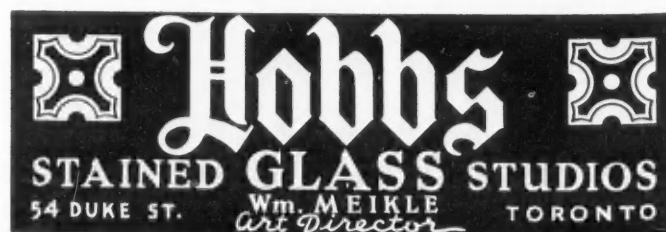
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# CONCERNING FOOD

## Fresh From The Hen

BY JANET MARCH

THERE are lots in the barn, but just can't leave my baking long to go and get them for you," my country neighbor.

"I go," I said. "Yes let's," said the younger members of the party. We now how to get in."

It was the first trip to the country after the side road opened up

and the drifts melted. Filled with love of nature and primitive things we had dropped in to buy some eggs from nests instead of chain store cartons.

The North wind whipped at us as we battled towards the barn.

"You go in the cow house," said the youngest. We did and were greet-

ed by pleasant moo-ing and munching noises. At least six cats sunned themselves on the ledges of the high Southern windows waiting for milk time.

"We go down past the calves, and up that little ladder, and look out where you walk," said the guide. Up we went and plunged into darkness and hay in the loft above.

"We're nearly there, the only thing is the hole in the floor. I can't remember where it is." We advanced slowly ankle deep in hay, holding hands so that if one fell through we hoped we could hang on. I felt just the way I felt in the Rockies crossing a stretch of snow over a glacier when suddenly one leg went down endlessly into a crevasse. At last we reached safely the bit walled off for the chickens.

"Take a deep breath before you go in," said the guide. We did and it was a good idea.

All the hens were sitting in their square nests. This is not one of those exclusive farms where there is a sort of back flap to all the nests and you can lift it up and feel under the hen, always wondering, of course, whether a beak is going to come round and give you a good peck. Here you just make a noise till the girl gets off her eggs, and usually the most troublesome one turns out to have nothing but a china egg, about which she is putting on a fine maternal act. With a great deal of hand clapping and squawking we collected nineteen eggs and made our way back through the perils of the barn to the house. It had taken twenty minutes, but maybe five of them went in cat patting.

If you are one of those clever people who have mastered the wealth of superlatives which egg sellers put on their boxes and really know which is extra, and which special and all the rest of it I take off my hat to you. Did you also know that a really fresh egg when fried has a yolk which stands up like a half moon and doesn't sink down flatly? Did you know that eggs gathered recently but left without proper refrigeration will be older as far as flavor goes than eggs which were the pride and joy of the hen weeks ago, but which have been kept properly cooled? If you like really fresh tasting eggs keep them in the refrigerator, unlike most shops.

Here we are in Lent and eggs are cheap, heaven help the farmer, for we don't—and good, and let's use lots of them.

### Eggs and Potatoes

Bake some large potatoes and then cut them in half and take out quite a lot of the potato. Scramble eggs and mix in a few shrimps cut up in smallish pieces and fill the holes in the potatoes with the egg mixture. Sprinkle with chopped parsley.

### Egyptian Eggs

Those flat baking dishes seem to turn out the very best tasting egg dishes and no house can be without one large one and individual ones as well. Butter the dish well. Take two tablespoonfuls of finely chopped onions and brown them and sprinkle over the bottom of the dish. Break the eggs carefully, and sprinkle with salt and pepper and grated cheese and bake in a quick oven until the yolks are just set but never hard. Serve with hot tomato sauce and triangles of toast.

### Eggs with Rice

3 sardines  
3 anchovies  
3 tablespoonfuls of butter  
4 eggs  
1 cup of boiled rice  
Salt, pepper, cayenne.

Beat up the eggs with the seasonings, and then melt the butter and mix in the rice. When it is hot add the eggs and then the anchovies and sardines chopped finely. Stir hard all the time and serve on toast.

### Creamed Eggs

This is another of those egg dishes which is best done in one of those flat dishes. Butter the dish well, and fry some thin rounds of potato until they are brown. Drain

them on brown paper and sprinkle well with salt. Put the potatoes in an even layer in the bottom of the dish, and then break the eggs on them. Pour on a few tablespoonfuls of cream, sprinkle with pepper, salt and grated cheese, and cook until the eggs set.

### Eggs in Onion Sauce

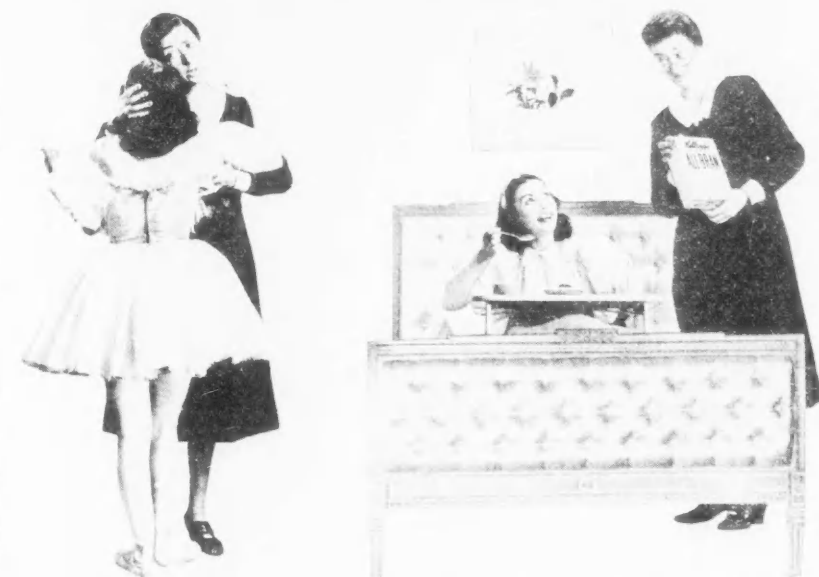
Make a white sauce with the usual proportions, namely two tablespoonfuls of flour to two of butter to a cup and a half of milk. When the milk has been stirred in and the sauce thickened, add a few

more daubs of butter and seasonings. Put it in the double boiler—or make it in it if you like, and if you have the patience, I haven't—and add two large slices of onion and a wineglassful of white wine. Boil the eggs just long enough for the whites to be fairly firm so that you can take the shells off without breaking the eggs. Take out the slices of onion—it should have been allowed to stay in the white sauce for at least twenty minutes—and drop in the whole peeled boiled eggs. Leave them in just long enough to be sure that they are hot, and serve.

## "Picture me playing Cupid!"



1. FOR ONE OF MY AGE, and a wardrobe mistress, it just doesn't happen. But there she was, our beautiful Yvonne, not only in tears but wanting to tell me all about it. How she'd lost the one and only Prince Charming because she'd been rude as a rattlesnake.



2. THEN — WHAT DO YOU THINK? She breaks down in my arms and says she's been out of sorts for days—dosed up with all sorts of strong purgatives. If only she knew how to feel better! Well, right then I got an idea.

3. NEXT MORNING, I call by her rooms before she's up and bring her a package of KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN. "Miss Yvonne," I say, "don't you know harsh cathartics won't cure constipation? Here's a 'Better Way'—it gets at the cause. What you probably need is the right kind of 'bulk' in your diet. If so, just eat ALL-BRAN for breakfast every day—as a cereal or in hot buttered mutins—and drink plenty of water."



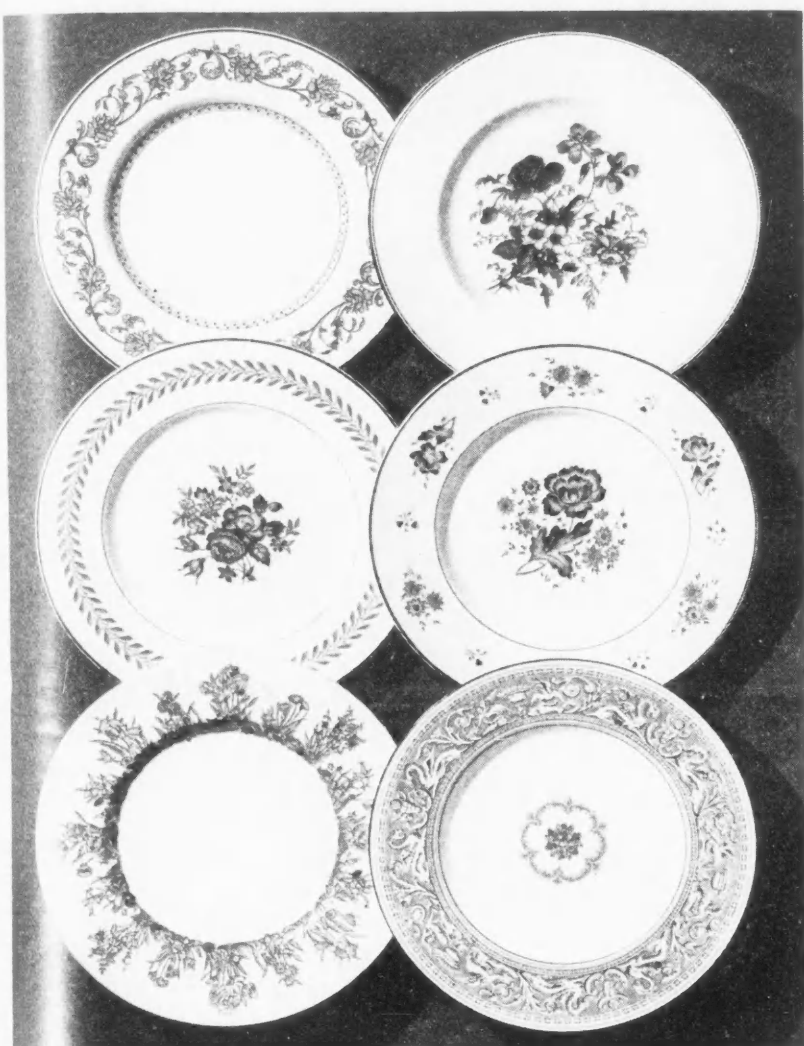
4. WHAT DO YOU SUPPOSE HAPPENED? Well, she ate ALL-BRAN with sugar and cream every single breakfast. Loved its crunchy taste, too! Before long she was cheerful as a cricket. And yes . . . Prince Charming came back with his arms full of orchids.

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ONE of the difficulties in travelling about the country just now—one of the many difficulties of all sorts—is the matter of accommodation. Hotels in the bombed areas have been destroyed or closed or taken over by the authorities for one purpose or another. In the so-called "safe" areas a good many hotels have been commandeered, and most of those that remain are filled up with refugees. There is very little room for the traveller.

A friend of mine recently had occasion to motor up to Westmorland from Sussex. It is a trip he quite often makes, and so naturally has his regular ports of call, inns at which he has for years made a habit of stopping. He could not get in at any of them. They were crowded with boarders, people of means, who had left their homes and settled in for the "duration" at any rate, as long as they could endure one another.

There have been a good many letters of complaint in the Press about this state of affairs, and various suggestions have been made towards meeting the difficulty. One is that in every town especially every

## LONDON LETTER

### Flight From the Shelters

BY P. O'D.

"Safe" town, a certain amount of accommodation should be reserved for genuine travellers, people who are obliged to get about the country, and who are not merely trying to dodge the Nazi bombers.

This may be a way out, but it is difficult to see how it can be enforced. You can't blame a hotel proprietor for filling up with permanent guests, when he can get them. Neither can you very well blame people with the price and the opportunity, who decide to live in some place where they can sleep in their beds instead of in an air-raid shelter. In any case, it is very hard to see how you can prevent them. It may be selfish on their part, but there is no law against selfishness.

### The Balloon Spenders

Talking of accommodation, a recent report of the special parliamentary committee dealing with national expenditure has been rather severely critical of the Air Ministry over the amount of money spent by the Balloon Barrage organization on buildings and sites. It would seem that the officers concerned have had very large ideas about the sort of accommodation required, and a very casual and free-handed attitude towards the cost involved.

A typical instance given in the report is that of a balloon squadron in the south-east of London, who took over an evacuated college—about 70 rooms, handball courts, a gymnasium, and all the rest of it. Rather a jolly sort of billet, and the lads just "bounced into it," as one of the officers cheerfully explained to the committee. The committee was decidedly snooty about the affair.

The odd thing is that the officers of the squadron seem to have been under the impression that the whole lay-out was free, a generous and patriotic gesture on the part of the college authorities. But gentlemen who run colleges don't very often permit themselves that sort of gesture.

In this case they finally compromised for a sum of £2,200, representing rent, depreciation and all the other items that landlords have a pleasant way of chalking up against tenants. In addition, there was a bill of about £1,000 for water, light, and heating. Quite a tidy total for a stay of about 15 weeks!

I don't know why the Balloon Barrage should be picked on especially, except, perhaps, that they are quartered in and about London, and the buildings and sites they take over are apt to be more expensive than elsewhere. But much the same care-free attitude towards the public money exists in all the branches of the various services, whether military or civil. Where everybody pays, it is so easy to get the feeling that nobody does, except that vague entity the Government.

Human nature being what it is, every little officer is out to do the best and get the most for himself and his men, in the pious and child-like hope that, when the bills come through, they will be O.K'd higher up. It is a matter of personal prestige. I know commanders of little sections of the Home Guard, who established themselves in quarters that would be considered rather sumptuous for members of the Imperial General Staff, until they were somewhat unceremoniously bounced out of them.

So it is good news that there is a committee on the job watching national expenditure, that it is ready to go even into the details of such expenditure, and that it is in a mood to get decidedly stuffy when it considers the expense excessive. This should have a very salutary effect.

Letters can be dangerous things to write, as most of us have at some time or other had good reason to

discover. Oh, the letters that we would cheerfully chew up and swallow, if that were a way of removing them from the record! But there they are in black and white—very, very black! No getting around a letter. You may say what you like, or almost, but putting it on paper can raise the very devil.

### Plebeian Officers

A gentleman who is probably ruminating this sad truth just now is one Lt. Col. R. C. Bingham, D.S.O. He also won the Italian Silver Medal in the last war whatever that may imply. Italian medals are rather at a discount just now in the public esteem. But Col. Bingham is undoubtedly a soldier with a distinguished record, a former officer of the Coldstream Guards, and an Old Etonian. I mention the "Old Etonian," because this has probably had a good deal to do with the Colonel's lapse in the letter line.

Col. Bingham is at present in charge of an Officer Cadet Training Unit. And Col. Bingham does not think very highly of the sort of young fellows who come from middle-class families, and from the various other social categories below middle. He is an out-and-out aristocrat—almost a feudal lord, in fact. He claims that these plebeian young persons, however brave and technically proficient they may be, don't know how to lead men, don't know how to look after them, and, what's more, that they never will learn.

Naturally Col. Bingham is entitled to think as he pleases. He is even entitled to talk as he pleases—preferably in the mess after dinner, while knocking back a couple of vintage ports with some brother-patrician. Unfortunately, Col. Bingham decided to put his views into a letter, and sent the letter to a London newspaper. The response must have startled even the worthy Colonel himself.

Generally people who write letters to the Press might as well bury them in herbaceous border, for all the attention they excite. But no such luck for Col. Bingham! His letter was read all right; and now he must be experiencing the thrilling sensations of a rabbit with a whole pack of greyhounds after it—and no bolt-hole in sight.

### Soldiers Don't Like Rankers

This is not to say that the Colonel is on the run. He may, for all I know, be standing stoutly up to the attack. But, if he is, he will need all the confidence that the Old School Tie can give him. Questions are being asked in the House, Members of the Cabinet are trouncing him with dignified fury, editors are pointing with scorn or viewing with alarm, and there are widespread demands that he should be chucked out of his job. Even the War Office—most of whose members probably hold views of much the same sort—is virtuously disowning him.

And yet and yet much as it pains me to admit it, there is a bit of truth in what he says. Soldiers, as a rule, don't like the new "ranker" type of officer, the fellows from the office-desk and the shop and the factory, who are being turned into officers as quickly as the urgency of the time requires and the machinery of training can fit them for the job. You have only to talk to soldiers to find that out.

It isn't that these new men are not keen and brave and efficient. They are all of that—some of them to a very high degree. In fact, their very keenness is held against them. They are apt to be a bit too keen, it seems. But the real trouble is elsewhere, not in what they have, but in what they haven't—the background, the easy self-confidence, the habit of command, the instinctive ability to han-

dle men. And nobody is so quick to spot this as your ordinary Tommy. He is still a feudal lord at heart, and he recognizes at once his natural leaders, however blatantly he may proclaim his own Socialism.

"Man-management," as Col. Bingham said in his unfortunate letter, "is not a subject which can be taught. It is an attitude of mind."

True, O Colonel! And yet, even if it cannot be taught, it can be acquired, and constantly is being acquired in the hard school of experience. Men learn to command by commanding, as they learn most other things that are worth while in life. And these young fellows from

the suburban villa and the cottage will probably acquire it—the best among them, at any rate—just as effectively, though not so easily, as young Vere de Vere from the ancestral mansion. It will take a little time, that's all.

In any case, these are the new by whom the new army must be officered—there are not enough of the old. Vere de Vere to go around. All this consideration is what makes the writing of Col. Bingham's letter, coming from a man in his position, such an egregious piece of folly. The poor Colonel is by now probably as well aware of this as anyone could be. He has been told.

## Hundreds of One-Hand Tests prove Lux Milder

MRS. HUGH RENNIE'S HANDS AFTER MAKING DISHWASHING TEST

After 28 days in New Quick Lux suds (3 times a day under conditions similar to home dishwashing), Mrs. Rennie's right hand was soft and smooth, as this actual photograph shows. She used no creams or lotions.



LEFT HAND IN SOAP "A"

For exactly the same time and under the same conditions, Mrs. Rennie placed her left hand in suds from Soap "A." At the end of the 28 days this hand was red, rough, as you can see.

Here's how Mrs. Hugh Rennie (like hundreds of other women) made the one-hand soap test under conditions similar to home dishwashing.

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So thrifty, too! New Quick Lux goes further... gives more suds (ounce for ounce) even in hard water, than any of these soaps.

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# "THE BACK PAGE"

## The Axis Stands Treat

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

AS EVERYBODY knows, the German super-production "Blitzkrieg im Westen" had a great success in Berlin. Movie-goers in adjacent countries have shown a certain apathy towards the film, probably feeling that there are enough atrocities in Europe without going to the movies to see them. The Axis exploitation boys however are continuing to plug the film, in the hope that eventually it will begin to roll up attendance. They are even providing free passes, together with free transportation to and from the theatre in armored cars, the only condition being that the patrons leave their government with the check-room attendant on the way out.

The procedure is probably something like this: Mr. Porterscu, a government official in one of those mythical Balkan kingdoms, has just arrived home from the office when the telephone rings and it's the German ambassador, Herr von Trikisch.

HERR VON TRIKISCH: Oh, good evening, Porterscu. I was just wondering if you and Mrs. Porterscu would care to eat downtown and take in a show afterwards.

Mr. Porterscu (cautiously): He had planned to spend a nice quiet evening at home worrying about the war news. Any particular show?

Herr von Trikisch: Well, how about "Blitzkrieg im Westen"? It's been having a great run in the Balkans.

Mr. Porterscu: Just a minute, I'll ask Mrs. Porterscu. (He turns to Mrs. Porterscu, holding his hand over the mouth-piece) It's von Trikisch. He wants us to go down town to dinner and take in a show.

Mrs. Porterscu: What show?

Mr. Porterscu: Well, I think it's sort of a war-film.

Mrs. Porterscu: You know I hate war-films.

Mr. Porterscu: Well, this one is really more of a super-thriller-chiller. (He has been trying to listen to Herr von Trikisch who is urgently joining in the conversation.) He says it's a fave in Berlin. Says the critics have

exhausted their supply of adjectives—

Mrs. Porterscu (petulantly): Well, they can always make more, can't they, out of soy bean substitute or something?... What's it called?

Mr. Porterscu: "Blitzkrieg im Westen."

Mrs. Porterscu: Oh, that old thing! They've been playing it in the Balkan neighborhood houses for the last six months. Tell him I'm sorry but I've a splitting headache.

THERE is a long domestic argument at this point. Mr. Porterscu says he doesn't want to hurt Herr von Trikisch's feelings, and Mrs. Porterscu says she didn't know he had any, the big elephant, and Mr. Porterscu pleads that he's heard he's in line for a junior partnership in the firm if he'll play ball with Herr von Trikisch. In the end Mrs. Porterscu says ungraciously All right, she'll go, but tell him they'd like to catch the first show and get it over with.

So the party meets and there's a merry little dinner with cocktails and funny hats, and Mr. Porterscu says he'll take the check and Herr von Trikisch says positively no, this is on the Reich. And after that they go to the theatre and Herr von Trikisch passes them right through the Balkan line-up which has been waiting eagerly in line for hours with side-arms pressed against its ribs.

Just as she expected, Mrs. Porterscu doesn't enjoy the show. She's one of those feeble movie-goers who always close their eyes through the grim parts, and besides the wife of a Rumanian official has already described the best bits to her. Herr von Trikisch chuckles through the picture, slaps himself heartily to show how much he is enjoying it, and occasionally slaps Mr. Porterscu to show him how much *he* is enjoying it. Mrs. Porterscu manages to lose her gloves under the seat and to step on the Ambassador's toes on the way out, just to emphasize her nuisance value, and the party eventually breaks up with polite expressions of enjoyment and plenty of bad feeling on both sides.

SOMETIMES it doesn't come off even as well as that. According to one Balkan rumor a number of Turkish officials simply declined the Axis treat on the ground of a previous engagement. The report continues that the film had to be run finally as a double feature, with the British-produced "Campaign in Libya" making up the other half of the bill. There is also a rumor from a reliable source that "Blitzkrieg im Westen" is to be run on a Gift-Nite basis, with fine slices of the neighboring Balkans being given away free to lucky holders.

## March Comes Again

BY LAURA BEATA

IN VIENNA, three years ago, spring had begun as usual, filled with its happy expectations, starting full of courage in March. I remember thinking that it seemed terrific that so much happiness could be in one person as was in me at the time. The unconscious happiness for the simple reason of being alive and waiting for more happiness to come.

There was just one thing which had to be settled. When it was settled life would be easier and better than ever. It was Schuschnigg's Plebiscite! We felt so sure and full of confidence that it did not even occur to us that the "thirteenth" might not be a lucky date.

But happiness came to a very complete end. We did not even reach the thirteenth. Everything Good came to an end on March eleventh

and after that only terrible things happened. The spring sunshine had turned into a Swastika. The bright, fresh air, which should have been full of the sound of chirping birds, turned into a black cloud full of jails.... Only three things seemed to have been left, the Sound of Marching Feet, the Swastika and the Threat of Adolf Hitler.

WHEN I think of it now, it seems like a big and very bad nightmare; it started with a surprise; the plebiscite was called off; the surprise turned into a blow; Schuschnigg resigned! Had everything come to an end? Yes, it had!... The noise was terrific. The roads were crowded with demonstrations; some screamed with enthusiasm, some cried with anger.... Then the anger withdrew and only the enthusiasm was left. Was it enthusiasm or was it hysteria?

My brother, his uniform having been dragged off him, stood against a wall in his underwear with his hands up, his face covered with greenish gray terror, a pistol pointing at his chest. He stood there in a line with some others, who had been "Schuschnigg's Honorary Guard".... They were not shot but they were taken away.

The days that followed were void

of everything, except blank terror. The greatest terror, the terror of not knowing what might happen, the terror of a dreadful end. And the end of everything had come with the beginning of the realization of Nazism. Nazism is terror.

Thousands left their homes, penetrated with the sufferings of persecution and hatred. They went to new places, places which showed tolerance and hospitality and they waited for what was to come.

A YEAR went by and the nightmare came all over again. For us of the first nightmare it was a repetition, feeling it only from the distance. But we could feel, as if in our own body, the happenings in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakia was falling, as Austria had fallen, from freedom and happiness to terror and misery.... Who has not fallen with his country, with its ideals and its very life, does not know what it means to be killed and remain alive. Hearts were broken.

But what are broken hearts, when guns begin to roar?

The third March came and guns were roaring.... The nightmare had become very nearly universal.... Poland had gone, Finland had gone. Blood was flowing from country to country and was to flow further.

Hearts were being broken from day to day and bodies were being killed from minute to minute.

THREE Marches are enough, now the tide must change! And it is going to change, we can feel it coming.... Happenings come in series; the Hitler series has come to an end. It is our turn now!

It is time for us to become busy, to start preparing for the Marches to come. We refugees from Europe can do so little to "deserve victory." But we can unitedly stand by our only friend, Great Britain, we can show our gratitude in confidence and cheerfulness. We can keep our heads up and we can be patient. We can strengthen ourselves for the future. It is all important to keep up optimism, for that is what we are going to need to re-build our Europe. At present we have to depend on England doing everything for us, but England can depend on us for doing our part when the time comes. We shall make all sacrifices to build up everything good, which has been destroyed so brutally by the enemy we all share.

We count on England and we want England to count on us. Now we can join in the cheers, "There'll Always Be An England," and "Thank God for Winston Churchill!"



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## Is Foreign Capital Giving Canada Indigestion?



These boys are Russians, most of them of an age at which, in this country, they would be in the early forms in high school or the last grade in public school. The game at which they are playing is universal in Russian schools. It is war. The weapons are dummies but the rules . . .



... are those laid down in Russian military manuals. From wooden weapons the boys graduate to more adult equipment, learning to handle a tank from which the guns have been removed. The "infantry" camouflaged in white shrouds follows upon the tail of this medium-sized tank.



A future anti-tank gun crew receives instructions from a regular Red Army officer. The gun is standard in the Red Army. In five years these boys will be of military age. They will join the ranks of Stalin's army already familiar with the duties of a first rate fighting man.

IF ANY country is going to suffer economic indigestion from too-rapid absorption of foreign capital, Canada is it, because this country is generally conceded to have absorbed outside capital more rapidly in various periods than any other country in the world.

One of these periods—that between 1901 and about 1911—was discussed in an article last week, and the striking parallel between capital import and true national prosperity was commented on. Both the previous article and this one have been predicated on the oft-heard prophecy that one of the few fairly certain results of this war, insofar as this country is concerned, will be a renewed flow of foreign capital. There are indications that the prelude to this expected inflow is already sounding. Even under war conditions new industries financed by foreign capital are establishing themselves in Canada. Nearly 50 industrial groups, mostly "refugees" from Czechoslovakia, Germany, and other parts of Europe migrated to Canada in 1939.

Having already outlined what has happened in previous eras of capital importation, it should be timely, then, to bring the picture up to date, and see what the present situation in Canada is regarding outside capital investment.

According to the latest figures available, there are about seven bil-

BY WILFRID SANDERS

Nearly seven billion dollars of foreign capital are invested in Canada. Where is this money invested? In our attitude toward this capital, should we differentiate between so-called "Canadian" companies, and companies having only a minority Canadian interest, if any at all? Has this investment led to any measure of outside political or economic, or even social, control? Mr. Sanders gives us the answers in this article.

lion dollars of foreign capital invested in Canada. Where is this money invested? In our attitude towards this capital, should we differentiate between so-called "Canadian" companies, and companies having only a minority Canadian interest, if any at all? Has this investment led to any measure of outside political or economic, or even social, control?

As to the first question, quickest answer can be found in the accompanying tabulation (page 39) which is based on reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

From the point of view of origin this table could be summarized thus:

Ownership of outside capital invested in Canada:	
(In millions of dollars)	
United States	\$3,762.4
Great Britain	2,084.8
Other countries	1,147.8
Total	\$6,995.0

A large part of the total of \$6,995,000,000 of "outside" capital invested in Canada does not, of course, represent control of the enterprise in non-Canadian hands. We need hardly labor the desirability of this "indirect" investment, because obviously if any political, economic or social control accompanies outside investment it would be connected with direct investment, or investment which represents control, actual or potential, such as through ownership of the majority of the outstanding shares.

Latest figures indicate there are in Canada today some 2,440 companies controlled outside the country, representing a total investment of \$2,279,500,000. Nearly half of these companies are in manufacturing, with next largest groups merchandising, financial, mining and public utilities, respectively.

On the subject of such concerns as these, the Carnegie Endowment Series on "Canadian-American rela-

## THE BUSINESS ANGLE

## A Free Totalitarianism

BY P. M. RICHARDS

HITLER says it is no longer possible to run States or wars on capitalistic principles; that the Democracies will lose the war because their capitalistic financial systems will break down under the strain of war financing, and that the victorious national economies of post-war Hitlerism will carry on the world's trade—mainly with each other.

No doubt this is propaganda; Hitler wants to undermine the unity and will to war of the Democratic peoples by getting them to think that they are fighting to preserve capitalism, instead of merely using capitalism as a tool in their war effort. Nevertheless, there is substance in his claim about the financial strain of the war on the Democracies.

The financial cost of the war is already staggeringly high, will certainly go much higher in the early future, and no one can say where it will end. For instance, Gilbert C. Layton, this paper's financial correspondent in London, says that Britain is now spending at the rate of £4½ thousand millions (in our language, £4½ billions) a year, must look forward to spending much more, and that expenditures for the fiscal year 1940-41 will be shown to be about £2½ thousand millions in excess of government income. That's a big figure, even in these times. Whaley-Eaton Service, of Washington, says that British and American expenditures together will shortly be running at the rate of \$80 to \$90 millions a day, or roughly \$1 billion every ten or twelve days.

## We Must Do More Yet

Canada has spent \$2½ millions a day on her war effort in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1941, will spend almost \$4 millions daily in the 1941-42 fiscal year, according to present estimates. The actual spendings are likely to be higher rather than lower. Sobering as such a figure is for a nation which had a total debt of \$8.9 billions on November 30 last (estimated to rise to around \$10 billions by the end of 1941, equivalent to about \$3,300 per family), it is still very far short of Britain's war spending. H. R. Mac-Millan, chairman of the Wartime Requirements Board, said the other day that "If Canada performed the same task (as Britain) on a per capita basis she would have 600,000 men in uniform and 1,400,000 men on war production, with war expenditures amounting to \$12 millions daily. We are not doing that because we haven't had our backs to the wall, as Britons have had."

Herr Hitler should be interested in what Mr. Mac-Millan went on to say: "We might as well realize that the old order is gone, that the new conditions are already here. No man owns his property or his job. All are at the service of the State. Labor must see that it cannot retain or extend its social gains except by the fruits of increased production by an earned victory. The same applies to the property owner and the capitalist. There should be no such thing as protecting any one locality, any one province, any class against the results of this war, even if our Allies win an early, clear-cut victory."

## Democracy's Answer to Hitler

That, it seems to me, is the answer to Mr. Hitler's charge that the Democracies will lose the war because of a breakdown of the capitalistic financial system. The principles of capitalism will be modified—being modified to meet the requirements of winning the war. Both capital and labor will make whatever concessions are necessary to that end. The other day Britain announced the taking over of a number of non-war industries by the Government and the future employment of the plants, equipment, management and labor concerned for war production purposes. Other companies still producing civilian goods will manufacture the trade-marked products of the concerns taken over, and at the end of the war the Government will do what it can to restore the trade position and public good-will of the conscripted industries. The Government of Canada has been given by Parliament equally complete powers to conscript the material, industrial, financial and man-power resources of the country, and is expected by the country to use those powers as and when required to meet the needs of the war.

If the peoples of the Democracies willingly throw all their resources into the fight against Hitler, they will and must win, because their means are infinitely greater. Hitler had one great strategic advantage at the start, his totalitarianism based, however, on confiscation and enslavement. Against this the Democracies must put totalitarianism based on willingness and 100 per cent. co-operation and the ideal of future freedom. The greatest single factor—the factor which will decide the issue of the war—is morale, and this is outstandingly an asset of the Democracies.





tions", in the volume on industry, points out that a number of important areas in Canada either were almost entirely built up or are now dominated by American-controlled business. It cites the Windsor area, opposite Detroit, the Niagara area, opposite Buffalo and Niagara Falls, N.Y., and other towns which have grown up around great American-controlled enterprises, such as Peterborough, where practically all the large industries are American-controlled. Canada's north country provides many examples of such towns, and in many cases these communities are excellent examples of

town planning and orderly development.

With the exception of a few cases where politicians or provincially-minded newspapers have "viewed with alarm", Canada has welcomed direct investments of this type. It is no shock to Canadians to know, therefore, that 99.5 per cent. of our motor vehicle industry is controlled by so-called "foreign" capital; as is 97.7 per cent. of breakfast food manufacturing, 79.6 per cent. of rubber and tire production, and 55.9 per cent. of farm implement production; or that nearly a fourth of the manufacturing in Canada is done by

United States controlled companies.

These figures are indicative of how satisfied Canadians have been in the past to welcome the establishment of new enterprise. Can the fact that Canadians own only \$1 in \$200 in their automobile factories provide anyone with grounds for "viewing with alarm"?

The Carnegie series referred to above says on this point:

"Fear of, or opposition to, American-owned companies in Canada will be found more often in barber shops or club smoking rooms than in the public press. But even in these forums of the man-in-the-street and the tired business man, opposition, when not particular is only occasional."

In another passage, this same volume says:

"There is little evidence of political interference by foreign-controlled companies. Doubtless American-controlled companies like most other companies, use such political pressure as they may be able to muster to further their own economic interests. Doubtless too, they contribute to campaign funds of one or all political parties. But their interest is almost invariably the interest of a particular company or industry, and not in any large sense a 'pushing' of American interest."

### The Solitary Example

The only solitary example of possible influence for purely commercial competitive reasons which this exhaustive and authoritative study cites is that of the American-controlled motion picture industry which, it states, "has at times endeavored to use political influence to obstruct quota laws in favor of British films."

This example seems very picayune when placed alongside the tremendous stimulus to national development and to national standard of living provided by outside capital, and is referred to only because of its negative implications.

This brings us to the question "What is a Canadian company?" It is perhaps inevitable that at times some vague fears should be expressed about this matter, in view of the impact of American subsidiaries on the Canadian consciousness. The Canadian sees plants in every industrial city and town which, from their advertised trade names he knows to be subsidiaries of American concerns. He reads in the paper from time to time about new plants being established; about the extent of American investment in Canada. He occasionally hears some ambitious politician talking about "American penetration", or even raising the old bogey, surely senile by now, of annexation. Perhaps it is suggested to him by some bigot that he boycott a particular foreign-controlled store, industry, or insurance company.

The type of logic used in such comments (and fortunately a search of Hansard and Canadian editorials reveal them to be rare) is exemplified in the following brief extract from an address by J. S. Woodsworth, socialist leader, made some years ago in the House of Commons:

### Is It Canadian?

"I would call attention to the very rapid acquisition of our resources by Americans. Pulpwood, mining, oil, waterpower, are passing under foreign control. Some day if the House will permit, I would like to exhibit in this chamber a spot map on which the American-controlled industries would be marked with the Stars and Stripes. If that were done with respect to all the country, there would hardly be room to place a Union Jack."

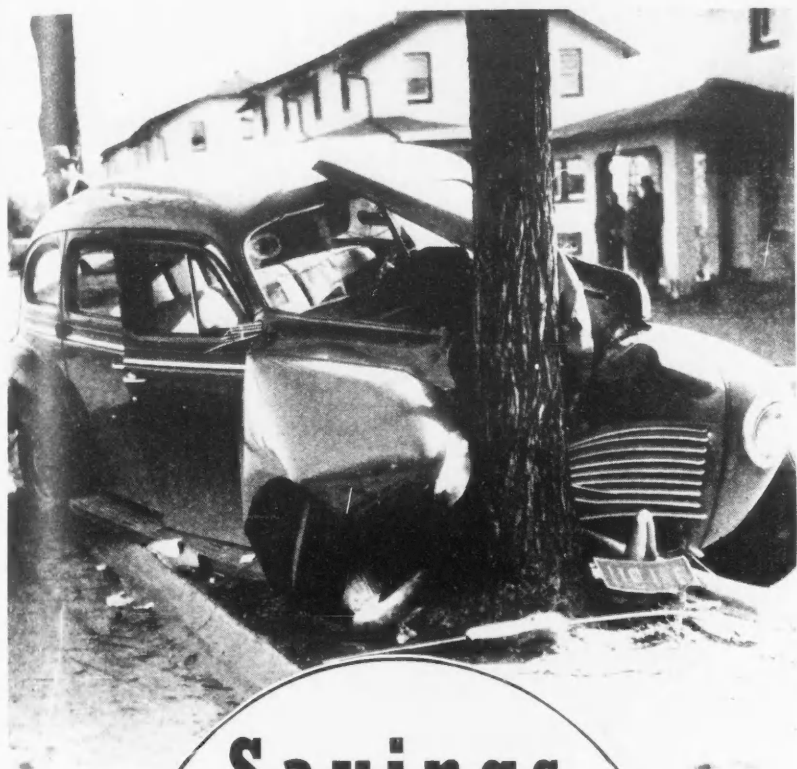
When a Canadian hears this sort of thing, should he not ask himself "Just what is a Canadian company?"

Surely, if he knows the facts, and is economically literate, the answer would be that in the broad sense, any foreign concern which establishes a permanent branch in Canada, which provides work, directly and indirectly for Canadian labor, which endeavors to give to the Canadian good service at a fair price, which subjects itself to Canadian laws and contributes taxes to the Canadian government is a Canadian institution, no matter where or by whom it is controlled.

### Estimated British and Foreign Capital Invested in Canada (Dec. 31, 1937)

	British	U.S.A. (in millions of dollars)	Other Foreign (in millions of dollars)	Total
Government Securities				
Dominion	\$ 317.1	\$ 546.6	\$	\$ 863.7
Provincial	61.3	430.8	3.2	495.3
Municipal	135.8	203.2		339.0
Total Govt.	\$ 514.2	\$1,180.6	\$ 3.2	\$1,698.0
Public Utilities				
Railways	1,065.6	538.5	28.8	1,632.9
Traction, Light, Heat, Power, Telephone, etc.	176.0	553.0	9.0	738.0
Total Utilities	\$1,241.6	\$1,091.5	\$37.8	\$2,370.9
Manufacturing				
Wood & Paper products	97.0	354.0	2.0	453.0
Metal Industries	72.0	334.0	5.0	411.0
Other Industries	201.0	277.0	9.0	487.0
Total Industry	\$370.0	\$965.0	\$16.0	\$1,351.0
Mining	90.0	257.0	10.0	357.0
Merchandising & Service	73.0	145.0	4.0	222.0
Insurance	85.2	104.9	4.3	194.4
Finance & Mortgage Companies	150.8	103.9	12.5	267.2
Miscellaneous (1)	160.0	85.0	9.0	254.0
Totals	\$2,684.8	\$3,932.4	\$147.8	\$6,765.0

(1) Miscellaneous includes agricultural lands, summer homes, prospecting, assets administered for persons or corporations residing outside of Canada, etc.



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**MONTREAL**

Branch Office: TORONTO, Ont. Mills at ST. JEROME AND MONT ROLLAND, Que.



USE THE RUNWAY!

—James Allen.

**GOLD & DROSS**

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

**CANADA STEAMSHIPS**

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would like to get an opinion I can trust on the preferred stock of Canada Steamships. So, as usual, I'm coming to you. Please tell me what you think of this stock?

—E. R. F., Vancouver, B.C.

The preferred stock of Canada Steamships has average speculative appeal at the present time. Declaration of the \$2.50 per share dividend caused the stock to take a jump which, I think, will have taken up the slack in the market for some time to come.

Earnings on the preferred stock in the year ended December 31, 1940, were equal to \$4.17 per share against \$1.21 in 1939, \$1.13 in 1938 and \$1.03 in 1937. During the year, depreciation reserve was increased nearly \$400,000 and tax allowances rose from \$85,000 to \$780,000.

Despite the fact that the company has overcome heavy additional tax burdens to show a very handsome improvement in earnings—1940 was the best year since 1928—I think that increasing taxes and operating costs will limit any real earnings improvement over the 1940 level. However, with the outlook continuing bright for the duration of the war, dividend payments on the preferred should approximate 1940's, in spite of a rather heavy funded debt.

Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, is the largest inland water shipping line in Canada, operating a fleet of passenger and freight vessels on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River and controlling the most important part of the traffic in that region. In recent years the management has placed increasing emphasis on the package freight business, so that the major traffic groups in the order of importance are now package freight, grains, coal and ore and passengers. The company owns grain elevators and, through subsidiaries, operates shipbuilding and repair yards.

**PRESTON EAST DOME**

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Is Preston East Dome, in your opinion, a stock in which it would be relatively safe to invest a few hundred dollars?

—W. A. C., Regina, Sask.

Yes, I think Preston East Dome answers your requirements, having regard to safety of principal, also its possibilities of growth and capital appreciation. The ore position is satisfactory, a good profit is being made and there is every indication that earnings and dividends will continue to increase.

Mill tonnage has been increased to close to 600 tons daily and it is possible may be stepped up to 1,000 tons before 1941 ends. Ore reserves at the end of 1939 were sufficient for four years' milling and the excel-

lent results which are marking drilling and development on the new levels are rapidly adding to the actual and potential tonnage. The mill addition awaits completion of more development and the next few months promise to be significant for the future. Profits for 1940 were around 45 cents a share; the company has a strong cash position and dividends are five cents quarterly per share plus bonuses.

**MOORE CORP.**

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please tell me what you think of the common stock of Moore Corporation. Do you think this company's outlook is improving and will it do well during war time?

—H. Y. D., Toronto, Ont.

Yes, Moore Corporation should do well for the duration. Because of the nature of the company's business, it should benefit materially from the impetus which Canadian business will be given by war time demand. Its long term outlook is encouraging.

In the year ended December 31, 1940, earnings were equal to \$3.72 per share on the common stock, as compared with \$3.57 in 1939 and \$2.69 in 1938. During the year quarterly dividends and a bonus amounted to \$2.40 per share. Working capital was up from \$6,951,341 to \$7,706,788. Of this amount, cash and government bonds amounted to \$4,461,137.

Moore Corporation, Limited, through its subsidiaries, is engaged in the manufacture of commercial forms and sales books sold to a wide variety of business establishments. Major product consists of fanfold forms in continuous strips with or without carbon interleafing. Other products include merchants' sales books, autographic registers, carbon papers, order books, etc.

At the present market, the common stock has appeal both for income and for its appreciation possibilities.

**ALLEN, MILES & FOX**  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ELLIOTT ALLEN, F. C. A.  
LICENSED TRUSTEE

COMMERCE & TRANSPORTATION  
BUILDING  
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TORONTO, CANADA

**Faith in Canada's  
Future**

To lend money on Canadian real estate away back in 1855, when this Corporation was first established in business, required more than good judgment—it required faith. The future of Canada was obscure. Never in the years that have followed has that faith wavered. It governs the Canada Permanent policy to-day.

**CANADA  
PERMANENT  
Mortgage Corporation**

Head Office  
320 BAY ST. - TORONTO  
Assets Exceed \$67,000,000

**Western Grocers  
Limited**

**NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS**

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared on the Preferred Shares, \$100.00 (S.L.S.) for the current dividend on the Common Shares, 25¢ per share:

On the Common Shares, \$100.00 \$1.00 per share;

all payable April 15th, 1941, to shareholders of record March 20th, 1941.

By order of the Board:

W. T. BILLY  
President

**THE TORONTO  
MORTGAGE COMPANY**

**QUARTERLY DIVIDEND**

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of \$1.25 per share, upon the Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current dividend and that the same will be paid on and after 1st April, 1941, to shareholders of record on the books of the company at the close of business on 28th March, 1941.

By order of the Board  
WALTER GILLIES  
606, Market, 1941.

**CONTINENTAL**

**Four Square Security  
for You and Your Family**

**TOTAL ASSETS  
EXCEED \$10,000,000.00**

**A CANADIAN COMPANY  
ESTABLISHED 1899**

President: JOHN W. HOBBS  
Managing Director: NEWTON J. LANDER

**FOUR SQUARE**



# GOLD & DROSS

## MONTREAL TRAMWAYS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am holding some Montreal Tramways bonds and would like to get your opinion on what is going to happen to them. As you know, they mature on July 1, 1941. Do you think the company will be able to meet the maturity on the entire issue? Or is there some other plan on foot?

—C. F. C., Montreal, Que.

Since the outstanding bonds of Montreal Tramways amount to \$23,411,000, including \$2,260,000 worth held by trustees, I think that a re-funding operation for that amount, especially during war time, is out of the question. I think that a re-funding mortgage bondholders also add to the problem, for when the

"A" issue was made in 1925, subject to the first mortgage bonds, the understanding was that financing to meet the first mortgage maturity in 1941 would be pari passu with the general mortgage bonds, authorized to the extent of \$100,000,000; thus the status of the general mortgage bonds is changed to a first mortgage maturity. A representative committee of the first mortgage bondholders has already been formed.

The report of Montreal Tramways, insofar as this represents operations under the Montreal Tramways Commission, will be issued in the near future. I understand that it will show a moderate increase in the number of passengers carried, as compared with 1939.

I think you can expect an improvement in earnings in 1940 as well as a betterment in the relative positions of the company's and city's shares. The outlook for 1941 appears to be bright and the company has added 50 street cars and 39 busses to its equipment.

## FLAVRIAN, PAYCO

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Some time ago I bought Flavrian Gold Mines' stock. Will you please give me your opinion of it? I do not see it with the unlisted mines now.

—S.H., Ingersoll, Ont.

Flavrian Gold Mines disposed of its property last year to Payco Gold Mines on the basis of one new pooled share for each six Flavrian shares. A shaft was put down by former operators to a depth of 325 feet and levels established at 150 and 300 feet, but I understand only limited underground development was carried out. Payco has been negotiating with producers in the Rouyn area for treatment of ore from the property with which to provide funds for further exploration. The property has been under option to both Ventures and Howey, but apparently results of their examinations were not sufficiently encouraging to warrant further interest.

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The CYCLICAL or major direction of New York stock prices was confirmed as downward in early May, 1940. The SHORT-TERM movement was confirmed as upward on June 12 but is now undergoing test as to continuation.

### TIPS FROM HIGH QUARTERS

Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury of the U.S.A., told the American people, in 1928, that it was a good time to buy bonds. In the light of what transpired over the four succeeding years, this statement was a tip on the stock market, from high quarters, that was not properly appreciated by the American public.

Last week, Sumner T. Pike, Commissioner of the Securities and Exchange Commission, stated, in Washington, that insurance companies could now invest a "good sum" in common shares of sound utility operating companies. A "good sum" he defined as "several hundred million dollars, and possibly several billions." Perhaps this is another indirect "official" tip to the American people, not necessarily on utility stocks, but on stocks in general.

### THE LOGIC OF YIELDS

When Mr. Mellon spoke high-grade bonds were yielding around 4% as compared with a 3½% yield on common stocks. Today, a similar list of bonds yields around 2%, as compared with around a 6% return on common stocks. The logic of yields, which is a pretty basic consideration, would seem to back up Commissioner Pike's recent opinion with respect to equity values, just as it did Secretary Mellon's 1928 opinion with respect to bond values.

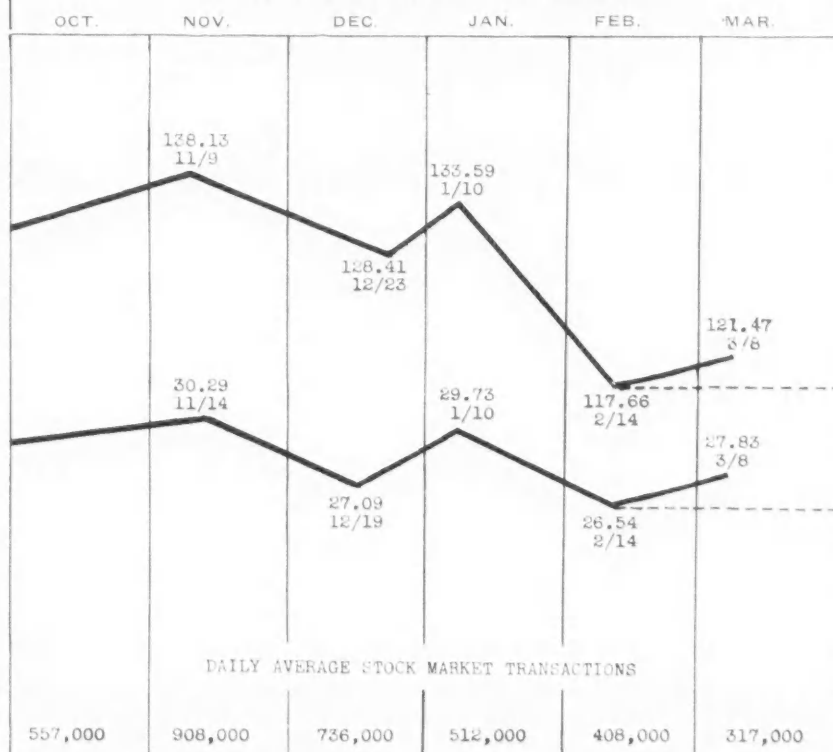
Mr. Mellon, incidentally, spoke at a time when the future seemed unusually rosy. No cloud could be discerned on the horizon that promised any real trouble as ahead. A "new era" had arrived. Mr. Pike, to the contrary, has issued his remarks at a time when the world seems to be in trepidation, not only of the present, but of the future.

### THE SHORTER-TERM OUTLOOK

Of course, both observers spoke with reference to the broad trend rather than to any month-to-month moves, all of which brings us to the shorter-term outlook. This may be clarified by saying that the stock market, following its panic or war break of May, 1940, and the subsequent technical rally into November, 1940, is currently in process of testing last year's low point. This recent decline met support in mid-February. Rally has followed.

There is no evidence, despite the rally, that the testing movement is over. A decline at this point, or over the days ahead, carrying both averages toward but not decisively under the low points of February 14, Industrials 117.66, Rails 26.54, if followed by renewed strength carrying to above the high points of the present rally, would suggest, however, that testing of the 1940 bottoms had been completed and that a substantial upmovement was commencing.

## DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



## NEGUS MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)  
INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 1  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an interim dividend of five cents per share in Canadian funds has been declared on the issued capital stock of the company and will be paid on the 28th day of April, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of March, 1941.

As this is the initial dividend, shareholders' certificates which are registered in their own names are advised to have their certificates transferred to their own names on or before March 31st, 1941. Requests for transfers should be forwarded with properly endorsed certificates enclosed to the company's transfer agent, The Toronto General Trust Corporation, 233 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario.

By Order of the Board,  
W. M. McINTYRE, Secretary.  
Toronto, Ontario,  
March 8th, 1941.

## National Steel Car Corporation Limited

### Notice of Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 100 cents, 50¢ per share has been declared payable April 15th, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 31st, 1941.

By Order of the Board,  
CHAS. W. ADAM, Secretary.

## Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited

### DIVIDEND NUMBER 342

A regular dividend of 1¢ has been declared by the directors on the Capital Stock of the Company payable on the 25th day of March, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 11th day of March, 1941.

By Order of the Board,  
I. McIVOR, Assistant-Treasurer.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

### DIVIDEND NO. 51

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of Fifty cents, 50¢ per share on Class A Shares has been declared for the 24 months ending March 31st, 1941, payable by cheque dated April 15th, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 31st, 1941. All cheques will be mailed on April 12th, 1941, by the Montreal Trust Company of Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,  
ERNEST ROGERS, Secretary.  
Vancouver, B.C.,  
March 8th, 1941.

## BROULAN PORCUPINE MINES, LIMITED

### (No Personal Liability)

#### DIVIDEND NO. 3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of three cents per share in Canadian funds has been declared on the capital stock of the company and will be paid in cash, less deductible taxes, on April 15th, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 31st, 1941.

A copy of the Progress Report for the year ending 1941 will be forwarded with the dividend payment.

By Order of the Board,  
D. R. MICHENER, Secretary.  
Toronto, Ontario, March 4th, 1941.

## BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY LIMITED

### COMPANY B-A LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25¢) per share has been declared on the capital stock of the Company for the first quarter ending March 31st, 1941. The above dividend is payable in Canadian funds, April 1st, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 13th day of March, 1941.

H. H. BRONSDON, Secretary.  
Dated at Toronto,  
March 10th, 1941.



## Investment Securities

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## OUTSTANDING SUCCESS!

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## PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN. WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

### DIVIDEND NO. 217

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1941 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, 1st May next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st March 1941. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

A. E. ARSCOTT,  
General Manager

Toronto, 7th March 1941

## KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

### INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 5

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of five cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the company, payable in Canadian funds on April 28th, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on April 10th, 1941.

By Order of the Board

G. A. CAVIN,

Secretary-Treasurer,  
Toronto, Ontario,  
March 8th, 1941.



## Another Year of Progress

December 31, 1940

Assets	- - - - -	\$623,028
Policy Reserves	- - - - -	500,491
Income	- - - - -	227,490
Capital and Surplus	- - - - -	58,259
Payments to Policyholders	- - - - -	43,856

During the year the Company issued and distributed several thousand copies of 12 Booklets for the purpose of aiding the British War Effort. Praise and thanks for this work has been received from Cabinet Ministers and men and women in all walks of life in Canada, also in Great Britain, the United States and South America.

An authorized portrait of  
PRIME MINISTER  
WINSTON CHURCHILL

with "A Briton's Creed" (12" x 18") and 32 page booklet containing his February 9, 1941, address will be mailed on receipt of 25c (coin or stamps) to pay cost of handling and postage.

**The Universal Life Assurance & Annuity Co.**

(Incorporated 1902)

WINNIPEG CANADA

## PROTECTIVE OF CANADA

### 34th Annual Report

#### BALANCE SHEET

As at December 31st, 1940

ASSETS		
CASH IN BANKS		\$ 16,983.65
AGENTS' NET BALANCES FOR OUTSTANDING PREMIUMS		13,474.93
COMMISSION DUE BY "MONARCH" BRANCH		125.49
INVESTMENTS:		
Bonds and Debentures at Book Values	252,659.73	
Accrued Interest	2,648.12	255,307.85
(Approximate value as allowed by Department of Insurance—\$250,200.00)		
OFFICE FURNITURE—Less Depreciation	1,034.16	
PREPAID INSURANCE	360.00	
		\$287,283.08
LIABILITIES		
CLAIMS OUTSTANDING:		
Known or Reported—Print not filed	18,160.71	
Accidents	42,980.30	
Sickness		
Reserve for Claims originating in 1940	10,000.00	71,141.01
Not Reported		
ACCRUED SALARIES	1,976.44	
RESERVE FOR TAXES	10,000.00	
RESERVE FOR UNEARNED PREMIUMS—100%	59,817.02	
CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS:		
Capital Stock		
Authorized—5,000 Shares at \$100 each	\$500,000.00	
Issued Fully Paid	91,318.61	141,348.61
Surplus		
		\$287,283.08



Established 1907

The  
**PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION**  
OF CANADA

Head Office: Granby, Que.

E. E. GLEASON,  
President

N. R. MITCHELL,  
Vice-President

J. G. FULLER,  
General Manager

## THE Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES

IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

GEORGE H. GOODERHAM, President

A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

## Fire Insurance and Allied Lines

AGENCY INQUIRIES INVITED

**NATIONAL RETAILERS**  
**MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY**

Vanée C. Smith, Chief Agent

Concourse Building, Toronto

# ABOUT INSURANCE

## Solving Health Problems in Wartime

BY GEORGE GILBERT

In a country at war, the importance of medical as well as military preparedness is not always realized. Many fail to recognize the fact that the preservation of the health of the civilian population is as essential to the success of the national effort as the physical fitness of the fighting forces.

With rapid industrial expansion, the hazards and diseases of industry become increasingly important, and steps must also be taken for the control of any epidemics that may occur. Provision must be made for the treatment of communicable diseases and for immunization against typhoid, smallpox, tetanus, typhus, etc.

NATURALLY, anything which affects the health of the people or the rate of mortality is of interest to the buyers as well as the sellers of insurance, and, therefore, sanitation, proper food and housing, the control of epidemics by new drugs, and other means, and the working conditions of those engaged in industry of all kinds are matters of general concern.

It is not always realized that the health of the civilian population is as essential to the success of the national war effort as that of the soldier. At the recent meeting of the Association of Life Presidents, Dr. Donald B. Craigin, medical director of the Aetna Life, in his paper on "Medical Preparedness", gave an interesting summary of the state in which the medical profession now finds itself and the preparation which is being made across the line, both by the government and organized medicine, for any eventuality.

In the first place, it is noted that the country is in a much better position to handle the present problem than it was at the beginning of the war of 1914-18. This is attributed largely to the interest in, and the building up of, public health services and the leadership of wise physicians who, through their efforts in the American Medical Association and governmental agencies, have sought a closer relationship between the public health services and private medical service. This connection is regarded as of paramount importance, and to date, it is pointed out, has gone far ahead of any previous efforts and has produced what is claimed to be the best organization the United States or any other nation has ever had.

### Doctors Mobilize

More than thirty committees have so far been formed by the country's leading medical authorities for the purpose of advising the Army and Navy and other governmental agencies on medical problems. These committees form part of the National Research Council which was originally the National Academy of Science but which in 1916, at the request of President Woodrow Wilson, was re-organized to mobilize the resources of the nation for national defense. It now consists of nine scientific bodies whose members serve without pay.

One of these bodies, the Division of Medical Science, consists of members of the American Medical Association and sixteen other groups made up of the leading medical specialists' associations. They furnish expert advice on such matters as: standards for physical examination, the development and training of

personnel, adapting men to work for which they are physically and psychologically equipped; and also on various educational efforts such as: clinical investigations, mental hygiene, nutrition, therapeutics, including the new chemotherapy, the control and treatment of communicable diseases, such as influenza, measles, meningitis, pneumonia, tuberculosis, the venereal diseases and tropical ailments. Further, they deal with the important casualty exigencies of shock, blood banks, blood substitutes in transfusion, surgical infections, and the treatment of the casualties of chemical warfare.

### Health Resources

It is also noted that a Committee on Medical Preparedness has been created by the American Medical Association to co-operate with the National Defense Committee, the Army and Navy Medical Corps, the United States Public Health Service, and any other Federal agency which might feel its need. It consists of ten members whose services are purely voluntary plus four officials from the American Medical Association who serve ex-officio.

Examples given of its functions include the following: 1. To assist in building up the Army and Navy Medical Corps. 2. To assist in furnishing the medical personnel of the Draft Boards. 3. Consideration of economic problems, making financial arrangements for physicians who have been called into service, etc. 4. Hospital organization which includes a study of the number of beds available at present, with possibilities of expansion, etc. and a study of hospital personnel. 5. Inventory of health resources for defense preparation, including number and availability of buildings that can be used as hospitals, laboratory and manufacturers' resources for the production of immunizing agents in quantity, rehabilitation of the unemployed, co-ordination of medical, dental and the pharmacological professions, and

assistance to the Red Cross and the Nurses' Organization.

Another of its functions is to aid the U.S. Public Health Service program which covers a wide field. Some of its principal activities are enumerated as follows: (a) The Water Supply. Dams may be blown up, filters contaminated, chlorination plants disrupted. Destroyed units will have to be replaced, and reservoirs and plants will have to be guarded. (b) Food. Supplies will have to be conserved, public education carried out on food values and balanced rations best fitted for children and adults will be necessary, vitamin content checked, and balance maintained between the consumption of food and seed growth.

(c) Immunization. Prophylactic inoculations against typhoid, paratyphoid, smallpox, tetanus, yellow fever, malaria, typhus, diphtheria (in children) are available, and it is necessary to see that the manufacturers meet the increased demand. (d) Ambulance service and other forms of transportation such as mobile units in case of disaster and units for evacuation purposes. This it is noted, includes the problem of the Purple Cross or the undertakers' service. (e) Sewage and Sanitation. This includes not only that of Army and Navy camps but also that of cities and towns, trailer camps, workers' houses, bomb proof shelters, etc.

### Industrial Hazards

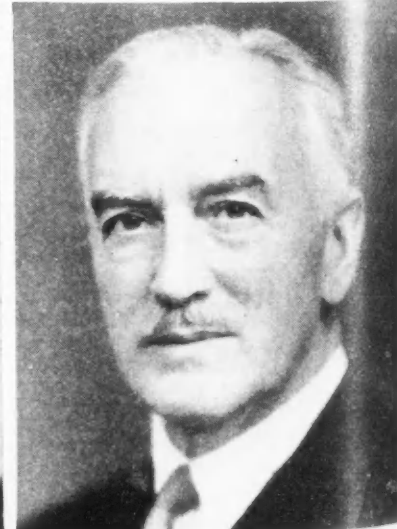
(f) Industrial hazards and diseases. These, it is pointed out, become increasingly important with rapid industrial expansion. The control of epidemics is also a major problem in a country at war, and calls for a certain constant supply of emergency cots, blankets, drugs (in this connection it is pointed out by Dr. Craigin that 187 tons of sulfanilamide were used in the United States last year), gas masks, bomb proof shelters, mobile kitchens, sufficiently and properly manned laboratories, social hygiene instruction, etc., which is to

## NEW APPOINTMENTS ON CAPITAL TRUST BOARD

T. D'ARCY MCGEE, K.C.

C. H. LABARGE

COL. A. E. KIRKPATRICK



T. D'ARCY MCGEE, K.C., who has been vice president of Capital Trust Corporation, Limited, for a number of years has been elected president, replacing the late John J. Lyons. Mr. McGee, a nephew of the patriot T. D'Arcy McGee, is president of the Ottawa Boys Club and is active in that philanthropic field. C. H. LABARGE was elected vice president, replacing Mr. McGee. Mr. LaBarge is president of the Chateau Cheese Company, Ltd., and is active in Ottawa community enterprises, being a trustee of the Ottawa Civic Hospital. COL. A. E. KIRKPATRICK of Toronto, has been elected a director of the company. Colonel Kirkpatrick is Canadian resident vice president of the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company.



## STANDS FOR PRIMARY

Health and Accident insurance is PRIMARY insurance. "Primary" because it protects income and conserves savings. Before illness or injury prevents you from earning your usual income, plan today while you are in good health to guarantee yourself a regular monthly income in event of disability. Regular Mutual Benefit contracts give LIFETIME protection and SATURDAY NIGHT says, "The premiums are low for the benefits offered".

Adelaide 5268

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HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA  
TORONTO  
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MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION  
BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING, TORONTO

THE OLDEST  
INSURANCE OFFICE  
IN THE WORLD



Robert Lynch Stalling, Mgr. for Canada  
TORONTO

**EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN**

The  
**WAWANESA**  
Mutual Insurance Company  
ORGANIZED IN 1896

Assets **\$2,894,436.70**  
Surplus **1,513,855.65**  
Dom. Gov't Deposit **1,041,353.86**

Write for Financial Statement  
Head Office—WAWANESA, Man.  
Eastern Office—TORONTO, Ont.  
Branches at Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal and Moncton  
—2000 Agents across Canada—



**ABSOLUTE SECURITY**  
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

be anticipated in the care of the civilian population.

As all these activities are regarded as coming under the heading of Medical Preparedness and are on the public health program, it is obvious that the committee has its work cut out for it, but so far, according to Dr. Craigin, it has functioned very smoothly and is prepared to go ahead as long as it is needed.

Although it is generally believed that the health of the general public has been steadily improving, Dr. Craigin points out that the physical examiners on the Draft Boards are

turning down about the same percentage of would-be soldiers at present as they did at the time of the so-called World War—roughly, 33 1/3 per cent. The principal causes of rejection are given as: teeth, 25 per cent.; eyes, 21 per cent.; stature, 15 per cent.; feet, 10 per cent.; ears, 10 per cent.; other impairments, 21 per cent. It is noted that many of these defects are correctable, and the question has been discussed as to the best means of going about this. Undoubtedly some arrangement will be made for physical rehabilitation of those who are only temporarily unfit.

## INQUIRIES

Editor, About Insurance:

Will you please inform me as to the standing of the Monarch Life Insurance Co. They have made a 10% call on the shares. Should I pay this or hold it over. They pay me a dividend.

S. E. M., Victoria, B.C.

According to the financial statement of the Monarch Life Assurance Company for the year ended December 31, 1940, the company shows an increase in business and in financial strength as a result of the past year's operations, and accordingly I would advise paying any call on the stock so as to protect your interest in the stock and in the shareholders' surplus account which at the end of 1940 showed a favorable balance of \$144,240.67, in addition to which the paid up capital of \$162,420.00 was intact.

There is no reason in my judgment why the company should not continue to prosper or why its stock should not become an increasingly profitable investment as the company has been in business since 1906, and has now reached a position where it has enough business in force and sufficient earnings to ensure its future success.

Its receipts in 1940 amounted to \$2,646,796.40, and exceeded its disbursements by \$696,500.32. Its total assets at the end of the year were \$15,705,811.31, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$14,977,813.52, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$727,997.79. As the paid up capital amounted to \$162,420.00, there was thus a net surplus of \$565,577.79 over capital, policy reserves, contingency reserves, provision for profits to policyholders, and all liabilities.

Editor, About Insurance:

I have a 20-pay life insurance policy, fully paid up to June 1, 1941, cash surrender value then \$3200, not including cash value of bonus addition of approximately \$961.00. Total cash

surrender value, \$4,161.00. Paid up value of insurance, \$5,000.00, plus bonus addition of \$1,605.00 or total paid up insurance of \$6,605.00.

I also have Canadian Government Deferred Annuity with \$1108.56 paid in, and have almost concluded to take full cash surrender value of above policy, \$4,161.00, and pay into annuity. Would such a transfer be considered as income upon which tax should be paid?

I also have \$16,000 of life insurance in other policies which I propose to continue, there being just the two of us.

What would you suggest regarding the policy first mentioned above?

T. S. G., Montreal, Que.

Unless you wished to hasten the commencement of the income from the Government Annuity because income has now become of more importance than family protection, I would not advise taking the cash value of your paid-up 20-pay life policy in order to make a payment on the deferred annuity. By taking the cash value now, you would be reducing the asset value of your estate by \$2,444, the difference between \$6,605 and \$4,161. You would be getting the most value out of your assets by postponing the surrender of your paid-up policy until retirement age, or until income has become of paramount importance, when it would be advisable to convert the cash value at that time into an annuity for yourself or yourself and wife jointly, so that the income would be continued as long as either one of you lived. That is, the longer you kept the paid up policy in force, the larger your estate would be in the meantime, and the older you were when the surrender value was converted into an annuity the larger would be the amount of the annuity which the surrender value would purchase.

The surrender value of a life policy is not regarded as income but as the return of capital, and is accordingly not subject to income tax.

## News of the Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

THE Ontario Prospectors and Developers Association to which pioneers in the mining fields of middle Canada attached considerable hope appears to have developed into a paid passenger on an Ontario Government Merry-Go-Round. They have held conferences and annual banquets and they have heard much oratory. Each year they have been told by a representative of the government to make recommendations and that all proposals will receive "serious or earnest consideration."

Pioneers have complained bitterly. They have seen the operation of the Ontario Securities Act destroy the foundation of free enterprise which in the past gave rise to a great industry. They have observed attempts to amend the Act. They have seen sufficient to realize that the Act itself,

the decayed root is unable to support the tree. They have attempted to fasten blossoms to the lifeless branches only to see them wither and fall. It begins to appear as though the Ontario Prospectors and Developers Association was another false alarm, with their effort this year patterned after that which failed last year and the year before. A policy of appeasement conducted by umbrella men should end. Pros-

pectors are the backbone of Canada's mining industry. This industry contributes ten per cent of the total national income of the Dominion. The cause of the prospectors is something worth fighting for. The fight on their behalf will not be won with lollipops. The prospectors of Canada not only need, but they deserve a champion who will go to the seat of government and talk in the language of the prospector himself—cease paying for a ride on a Merry-Go-Round, and, instead, look tough, talk tough, and act tough. The genuine prospector resents having a policeman at his elbow every time he fries a piece of bacon. Any thought of anything short of complete abrogation of the Ontario Securities Act should no longer be entertained.

Falconbridge Nickel Mines has reflected a marked improvement in operations through declaration of a dividend of five cents per share to be paid on April 4.

Pamour Porcupine Mines had a gross income of \$2,753,582 during 1940. A reserve of \$253,736 for taxes, added to operating costs and write-offs left a net profit of \$728,181 or 14.56 cents per share.



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## METROPOLITAN LIFE

REPORTING to its more than 28,500,000 policyholders on company business in 1940, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in its seventy-fourth annual report, shows payments to policyholders and their beneficiaries during the year of almost \$609,000,000, a record high in the history of the company.

Other features of the report were that the company issued \$1,708,837,245 of paid-for life insurance in 1940, and as a result of the year's production, together with the amounts of insurance revived and increased, the company's total life insurance in force at the end of the year stood at a new high figure of \$23,923,784,178. Classified by kinds of insurance, the total in force was made up of \$12,268,031,262 or 51.28% owned by Ordinary policyholders; \$7,505,005,064 or 31.37% owned by Industrial pol-

icyholders; and \$4,150,747,852 or 17.35% owned by Group policyholders. The company also had outstanding personal and group Accident and Health insurance providing principal sum benefits of \$1,538,261,000 and weekly benefits of \$21,674,382.

It was further announced that the Metropolitan has set aside a total sum of \$112,417,253 for dividends payable to policyholders in the current year, and together with additional amounts of dividends that will accrue during 1941 on Group policies, the company expects to pay out about \$117,000,000 in dividends to policyholders during 1941.

Metropolitan assets at the end of 1940 were \$5,357,791,636 as compared with liabilities of \$5,017,551,552, special surplus funds of \$16,370,000 and unassigned funds (surplus) of \$323,870,084.

## DOMINION STORES

STRIKING improvement in results of operations by Dominion Stores Limited is revealed in the company's annual report for the year ended December 31, 1940. Though sales were down from \$19,909,039 in 1939 to \$18,120,945 in 1939, cost of sales, selling and administrative expenses declined still more, from \$17,694,707 to \$15,742,518, with the result that the com-

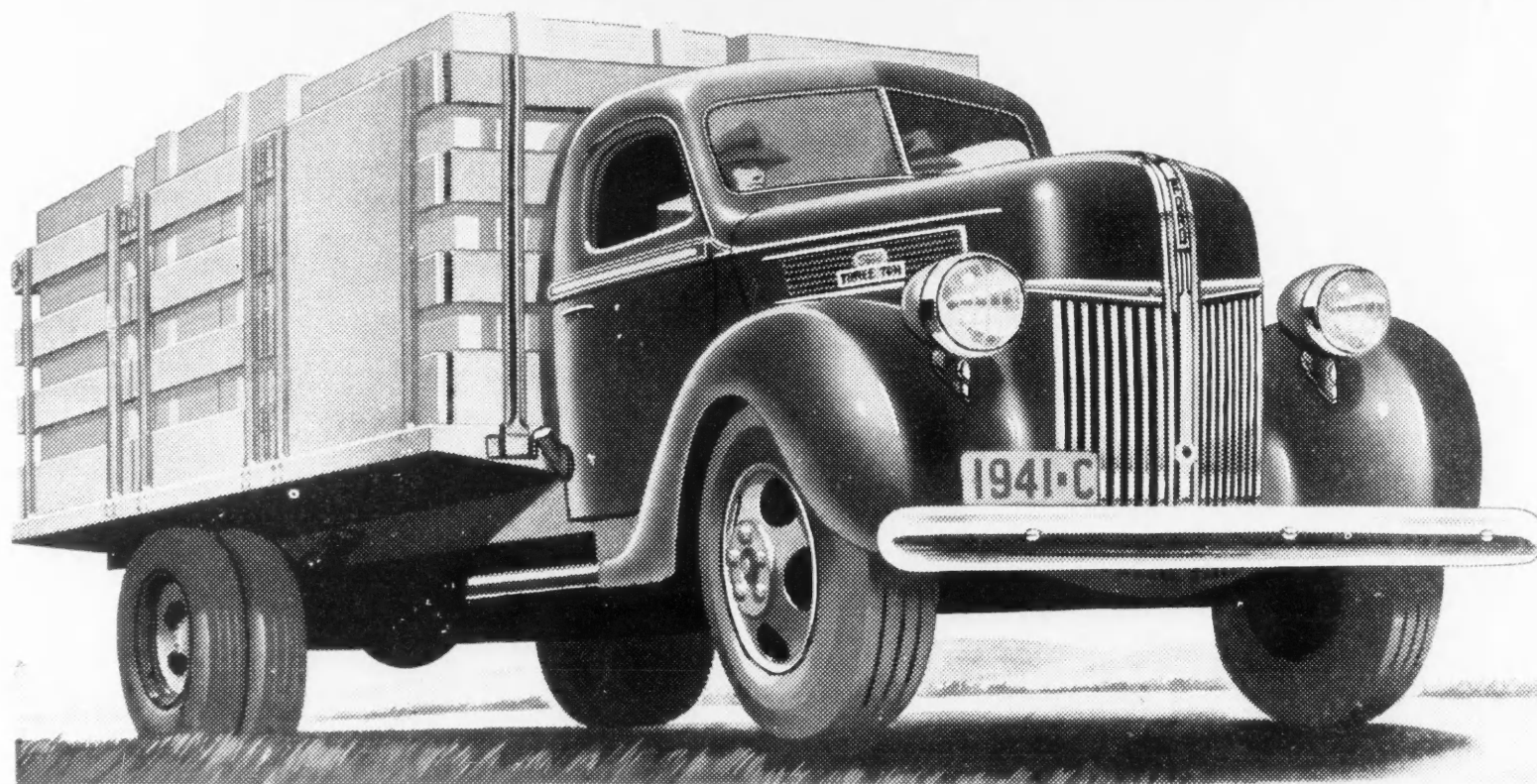
pany had an operating profit in 1940 of \$324,015, as against an operating loss in the previous year of \$19,658. After increasing provision for depreciation to \$115,551, against \$60,580, and providing \$56,850 for Dominion and provincial income taxes and excess, the company was able to show a net profit for the year of \$100,818, against a net loss for 1939 of \$125,207.

As a result of this profit, and certain surplus adjustments, the balance sheet deficit of \$150,641 as of December 31, 1939, is converted to a surplus of \$56,342. Although substantial capital outlays, due to the open-

ing of self-service units, were made during 1940, working capital at the end of the year was \$2,156,524, an increase of \$114,661 over 1939. The ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 5.05 to 1.

The improvement in results for 1940 was due very largely to the increased efficiency of the operation as a whole. President J. William Horsey's report shows that while there was a rise in the average wage paid to employees, economies in operating expenses were made in other directions. All phases of the modernization program outlined in the report for 1939 were advanced during the past year and are continuing in 1941, Mr. Horsey stated. The company closed 69 stores in 1940 and opened 15 new ones. At the end of 1940, the company had 324 stores in operation, including 63 modernized self-service stores.

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